THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER

THE WAR FOR ROME.

Proclamation of Major Ghirelli.

FLORENCE, Oct. 18—Evening.—The only news of importance received to-day from the Roman provinces, is the occupation of Orte by the Roman Legion, under Major Ghirelli. The other insurgent bands do not appear to make progress. In the North they still remain in the vicinity of Acquepandente, nor has any confirmation been received of the news of Menotti Garibaldi's advance after the engagement at Monte Libretti, near Neroln. The bulletins of the Relief Committee lately asserted that the whole province of Frosinone was in revolt, and that the Pontifical troops were rapidly falling back upon Rome. Nevertheless, the latest engagements in that quarter were at Vallecorsa and Palvaterra, small places very close to the frontier, in which the insurgents were repulsed.

The Relief Committee issued the following bulletin this evening:—

Orte was occupied yesterday by the Roman Legion under Major Ghirelli, who proclaimed a provisional government in that town in the name of King Victor Emanuel and declared the temporal government of the Pope at an end.

Some prisoners were made, including thirteen Pontifical gendarmes. The Governor of the town succeeded in escaping, and has demanded aid from Viterbo. Part of the Roman Legion is fortifying itself in Orte, awaiting the approach of the enemy. The remainder is moving to join Menotti.

Great enthusiasm prevailed in the camp of Menotti yesterday, in the expectation of a decisive movement towards Rome. A considerable number of insurgents from the mountains had reinforced Menotti's forces, with which Nicotera had also effected a junction. The Roman insurrectional centre has sent information to Menotti that their preparations for a movement in the capital are now complete.

On arriving in Pontifical territory Major Ghirelli, commander of the Roman Legion, issued the subjoined proclamation:—

IN THE NAME OF THE ROMAN PEOPLE REIGNING, HIS MAJESTY VICTOR EMANUEL II, BY THE DIVINE PROVIDENCE AND THE NATIONAL WILL KING OF ITALY.—Citizens:—In order that the arms of liberators may never be even momentarily unaccompanied by order, which is the supreme attribute of liberty, I assume the provisional government of the communes occupied by the Roman Legion.

To you, children of the people who gave to the world the genesis of law, I need not recall that law claims respect and observance from all.

Citizens—The temporal power of the Pope has ceased to exist. Rome hails the dawn of her regeneration. We do not come to force conscience nor to impose preconceived designs.

We return to our homes, and in the folds of the glorious banner which waved beneath the sun of Palestro, San Martino, Marsala, Calatafimi, and Castelfidardo, we bring you freedom to choose your lot.

The Commander of the Roman Legion,
JOHN PHILIP GHIRELLI.

HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 15, 1867.

The amount collected in aid of the wounded insurgents by the Central Relief Committee at Florence up to this evening is 52,869 lire 4 centimi.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Paying the National Debt in Currency—Speech of General W. A. Gorman at Rochester, Minn., October 29.

After a few preliminary remarks General Gorman said:—

Allow me now to call your attention to another means of relieving the people from a part of the great burden of taxation. Your national debt—now audited—amounts to about $2,500,000,000. This amount will be probably increased about $500,000,000. There is, by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, about $982,000,000 of what is known as Five-twenty United States bonds, bearing six per cent. interest in gold, but the principal is not by the terms of the contract payable in gold. These bonds are payable at any time after five years, at the option of the Government.

About four hundred millions of these bonds are now deposited as the basis of the national banks, upon which the people are taxed to pay twenty-four million dollars annually in gold. This is the favorite financial measure of the Republican party. If the law had in terms required their payment in gold, we would say, keep the faith, and so pay them; but the law does not require their payment in gold, except the interest. Therefore we say, let the Government pay off this four hundred million of five-twenties bonds in legal-tender currency, and withdraw the national bank currency, by which we will save twenty-four million dollars, and place four hundred millions on the tax list, thereby saving the people annually twenty-four millions, and giving them four hundred millions more taxable property.

Thus the bonds are not now taxable for State or any other purpose, but when converted into legal-tender currency they will be taxable for all purposes. This policy will not, you see, increase the volume of the currency, but will swell the taxable property four hundred millions of dollars. This policy will diminish the demand for gold to the extent of twenty-four million dollars annually, and thereby lessen the premium on it. And in the proportion that it lessens the premium on gold it brings the legal-tender currency nearer to par. And further, the law now requires all the tariff tax on imports to be paid in gold, and by saving this twenty-four million dollars interest on the five-twenties we can reduce the tariff tax on imports to an amount equal to this twenty-four million dollars, and thereby further diminish the demand for that branch of taxation, and to that extent cheapen the cost of our articles of consumption. The Republican policy is to convert the legal-tender notes, which draw no interest, and which do not, therefore, put a tax on the people, into bonds that do draw six per cent. interest in gold, and pay no tax. Their policy taxes the people. Our policy does not tax the people. Their policy runs up the premium on gold, while our policy brings it down, and brings greenbacks nearer to par. We collect now about one hundred and eighty-five million dollars on imports annually, in gold. This, of course, creates a demand for gold to pay it, and every gold interest-bearing bond creates a further demand for coin. The more we lessen the public debt the less demand for gold.

By our policy we think gold will be brought down to par, or nearly so, and then the bond holder will not care whether he is paid in legal-tender currency or in gold. Therefore, from time to time, as we can reduce the national expenses, we can pay off the national debt to that extent and reduce taxes. Abolish the Freedmen's Bureau and save millions of dollars to the people, and from year to year pay off the five-twenty bonds with currency, gradually thereby substituting a non-interest bearing note which pays taxes for a gold interest-bearing note which pays no taxes. We know that if we issue more currency than the wants of commerce demand, we increase the premium on gold, and consequently cause this currency to depreciate. But if the Southern States were promptly restored to all their practical relations to the National Government, and consequently to a state of full commercial prosperity, it would create a demand for more currency to move their productions to the great markets of the world. The Republican party have made Treasury notes a legal-tender for all debts, public and private. Now, why should the Republican party compel the people to take currency and compel the people to pay the holder of a Five-twenty bond gold? Is this justice? Is it not protecting capital and taxing labor? Is it not creating an aristocracy of wealth to be supported by the labor of the country?

Why do the Republicans insist on exempting national bonds from taxation, when they know it increases the burdens on the balance of the people? It is done to purchase the influence of the wealthy to the support of their party, and to keep them in power. We protest against this. It is taxing one element of the Republican party and all the Democratic party to keep the bondholders in the interest of the party in power. Instead of letting it cost the American people $586,000,000 annually to carry on this Government, our party propose to reduce this one-half, and then we think gold will bear no premium, and legal tender notes will be at par. Then we will have gold for all or paper money for all.

OBITUARY.

R. S. Raulston.

The telegraph announces the death of R. S. Raulston, of Tennessee. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that ever since the reorganization of government in that State, Mr. Raulston has been a member of the Lower House of the Legislature, representing the county of Marion, in the southeast corner of the State. Such of our readers as were in Tennessee during the memorable legislative session of 1865 and 1866, and the spring of 1867, will remember an old man, with hair and beard white as snow, lame in one foot, and feeble in body, who might be seen each day slowly climbing the hill towards the Capitol, supported always upon the arm of a brother member. It was Raulston, the old Puritan of Tennessee, the Thaddeus Stevens of that legislative body. When the Legislature had discussed the Constitutional amendment for several weeks in 1866, Raulston moved the previous question on its ratification. Instantly the Rebel members began to filibuster, in order to break up the body, and the vote that day could not be taken. Several days after, a quorum was obtained, and Raulston insisted upon the previous question. Again the enemy resorted to filibustering, and again prevented a vote. They used every artifice to induce Raulston to withdraw his demand, but without avail; and at length, after six weeks' delay, the previous question was ordered by a vote of the House, and the amendment ratified. This is but an example of the Roman firmness which distinguished this remarkable old man. He was not blessed with much learning, but his devoted patriotism, made him keen and far-sighted, and gave him a practical knowledge of what the interests of the State and nation required, which many an educated man might have envied. Love of country, and hatred of its enemies were the ruling principles of his life, and for these he was ready at any moment to sacrifice all. Peace to his honored ashes!

Bishop Lonsdale of Lichfield.

The death of Dr. Lonsdale, Bishop of Lichfield, at Eccles Hall, England, is announced. He was born in 1788, and after attending the school at Eton went to King's College, Cambridge. In 1836 he was elected preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and became two years afterwards Principal of King's College, London. Sir Robert Peel, while Prime Minister in 1843, nominated him to the bishopric of Lichfield.

Bishop Strachan.

The Bishop of Toronto died at 3 P. M. on Friday, passing away quietly, as though merely sinking into a peaceful sleep. When the news of his death became known, the flags on the public buildings and in the harbor were lowered to half-mast, the places of business in the principal streets were closed, and the bells of the Cathedral were tolled. Bishop Strachan lived to the great age of 90 years—having never in his youth, "by indiscretions wooed the means of weakness and debility." He was in early life teacher of the Grammar School at Cornwall.

Among his pupils were many who became prominent men. Nearly all of these he survived, including the late Chief Justice, Sir John Beverly Robinson. The celebrated painter Sir David Wilkie was one of his pupils. The teacher soon discovered the genius of his pupil. Thinking it a pity that talent so rare should not have an opportunity of developing itself, he exhausted his persuasive powers on the boy's uncle to send him, at an early age, to Raeburn, who then enjoyed a very high reputation in his art.

It is a somewhat singular fact, that although Bishop Strachan had been educated as a Presbyterian, he was selected by Colonel Graves Simcoe, then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, to superintend the introduction of a system of education which was intended to make the whole population Episcopalians. The scheme, as originally projected, was abandoned, and Dr. Strachan became a private tutor shortly after his arrival from Aberdeen, his native city. In May, 1803, he was ordained a Deacon by the Right Rev. Dr. Mountain, the first Protestant Bishop of Quebec; and in 1804 was admitted to orders and appointed to the mission of Cornwall. For twenty-two years he bore a prominent part in the public affairs of Canada, and his astuteness as a politician was admitted even by his opponents.

The leading aim of his life was to establish securely the Church of England as a State church, an object which could never be gained while the people were divided in religious opinion. Dr. Strachan was made Executive Councillor, an office which he held for twenty years. In 1827 he labored for the movement to establish Grammar Schools, one in each district, with a college at the head of them, and succeeded in securing a charter embodying the principles which he had laid down in his great educational plan.

For over 20 years his College (King's) was a Church of England institution, and when a change was made he founded a new Church of England University, under the name of Trinity College. To his perseverence is due the establishment of the two Universities in Toronto. During his Councilorship, and at his suggestion, 57 rectories were erected in Upper Canada. In 1828 Dr. Strachan became Archdeacon of York. Eleven years later he was appointed Bishop of Toronto, and not until old age had begun to weaken him would he consent to share the burdens of his office with a coadjutor.

Shocking Murder in Iowa.

From the Elkaker (Iowa) Journal, Oct. 25.

About a year and a half ago John Minert bought the property known as the "Smith Mill," and deeming it necessary, he raised his mill dam. About a mile above him Stafford had a carding machine, and complained of Minert that, by raising the dam, he backed the water upon him, and insisted upon Minert reducing his dam, which the latter would not do. The parties went to law, and the Court decided in favor of Minert. Last Saturday Minert, assisted by a man named Welch, was making some repairs on the dam, when Stafford suddenly appeared and inquired of Minert whether he still persisted in raising his dam. Minert informed him that he was not raising his dam, but simply repairing it. Stafford was in a rage, and words followed. Minert kept at work, and, just as he was bending down to pick up rocks to throw into the dam, Stafford raised an axe and struck Minert on the head, felling him on the spot. Stafford then turned upon Welch, but the latter was too fleet for him, and escaped. Stafford, turning back from his pursuit, saw that Minert had partly raised himself from the ground, and rushing up to him gave him several more blows on the head with the axe, cleaving open and terribly mutilating the skull. Minert had not said a word to Stafford the second time he came. Minert had the reputation of being a good-natured, quiet, and honorable man, while Stafford never stood fair, always being engaged in some broil. It was with difficulty that the enraged community could be kept from lynching Stafford. He has fled, and $1000 reward is offered for his capture.

The Pedestrian Weston.

A special despatch from Plainfield announces that Weston, the pedestrian, "played out" at that place on Saturday morning. He sprained his ankle at Pawtucket after leaving Providence on Friday night, but got within four miles of Plainfield before giving up. He is said to be in "good spirits."

SECOND EDITION

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Latest from the Metropolis.

Expectations of the Politicians.

Democrats Expect an Increased Majority

All the Liquor Saloons Closed.

No Breaches of the Peace.

Arrests for Illegal Voting.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—12½ P. M.—The election is proceeding very quietly, and the indications are that no serious breach of the peace will occur during the day or evening.

The Democratic expectation is that this city will go Democratic by an increased majority of ten thousand votes over the last election, when the majority was in round numbers forty-seven thousand. The Republicans, however, are hopeful, and calculate to at least hold their own on the last election.

All the drinking places are closed, and the city as a general thing is quieter than usual.

It is very difficult to get at any approximation of the vote being polled, owing to the secret ballot system in vogue here.

A few arrests were made this morning for illegal voting.

The polls close at 4·55 P. M.

BOILER EXPLOS ON AT CONSHOHOCKEN.

One Man Killed, Another Mortally Injured, and Several Others Slightly Hurt—The Mill Badly Damaged.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 5.—At a quarter to 6 o'clock this morning the boiler in the cotton and woollen mill of J. & S. Lee, at Conshohocken, exploded with a loud report, killing the engineer, Mr. McCarty, mortally injuring another man, whose name is unknown, and injuring several others slightly. The mill is badly damaged. Fortunately the mill had not commenced operations, or the loss of life would have been more serious. The cause of the explosion is not known.

The fireman who was mortally injured is named John Meyers.

Arrival of the Java.

HALIFAX, Nov. 5. The steamship Java, from Liverpool, has arrived here on her way to Boston.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Stocks are dull: Chicago and Rock Island, 90½; Reading, 96½, Canton, 42½; Erie, 71¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 102½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Central, 108½; Michigan Southern, 76½; New York Central, 112½; Illinois Central, 125¾; Cumberland preferred, 12; Missouri 6s, 94; Hudson River, 122; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 108½; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 106½; Ten-forties, 100½; Seven-thirties, 105½; Sterling Exchange, 110¾; Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 140½.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Trial of Jeff. Davis Postponed Until May.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—It is now quite definitely settled that Jefferson Davis will not be tried at the present November term of court. I have information from a most trustworthy source to the effect that the counsel for the Government have expressed a desire to hold the case over until the May term next ensuing, for the reason that they believe the trial should be presided over by Chief Justice Chase, instead of Judge Underwood, and this they think is in accordance with the sentiment of the country.

The request of the counsel has been granted, and the trial will be postponed until the May term. Several papers have erroneously alluded to R. H. Dana, Jr., of Boston, as one of the counsel for Jeff. Davis. Mr. Dana has been engaged on the part of the Government, in addition to the counsel already retained in behalf of the Government in this case. The services of General D. C. Wells, of Alexandria, Va., have been engaged. One of the reasons for wishing further delay in this important trial is said to be a desire on the part of the Government counsel to have a new indictment framed that will be free from certain defects which are to be found in the present one.

Forthcoming Message of the President.

The President has been busy the whole day in granting interviews to distinguished visitors. Among the callers has been McCulloch, Stanbery, and Governor Parsons, of Alabama. To-night the White House is closed to all visitors, and the President is closeted with his private secretaries. He is considering his annual message, and he will probably commence writing it the latter part of this week. A large portion of it this year will be devoted to the question of national finances.

The Forthcoming Public Debt Statement

The forthcoming statement of the public debt which will be issued on Wednesday, will show a decrease of two million dollars. The statement for the month of November, which will be issued about the 5th of December, will show a decrease of fourteen millions of dollars. The interest on the Five-twenties now being paid in gold, will not be credited until the November statement, as it was taken out for the 1st instant. The statement to be issued on Wednesday is up to October 31 only.

The Reports of the Cabinet Members.

The report of General Grant as Secretary of War has been received at the Government printing office, and the work of putting it in type has commenced. The reports of Secretary Welles and Secretary Browning will be ready this week and sent to the office. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be the last one sent in, as it is necessary to keep the same entirely secret until transmitted to Congress.

The Impeachment Testimony.

The work of printing the impeachment testimony has been nearly completed at the Government Printing Office, and by the time Congress meets the entire work will be ready for the Committee. A few printers are now employed in putting it in type, the work being conducted with great secrecy.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Richardson & Robins vs. Aldrich, Yerkes & Carey. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

Timothy Bagen vs. William H. Sterr. An action to recover money placed in the hands of defendant, to be paid to a third party for a horse, provided that on trial the horse proved sound. It was alleged that the horse was defective, and when the money was demanded the defendant refused to give it up. In Court the defendant offered to repay the money if the plaintiff would free him of the costs; but this proposition was rejected, and the case then went on to trial. Verdict for plaintiff, $150·98.

Susan Mason vs. Jacob Groundlock. An action on a book account. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—O'Lowry vs. Dick. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Anna Rolphe, by her next friend and mother, Henrietta, vs. Frederick Lutz. An action for damages for an alleged arrest. Last spring the defendant was bail for a woman of ill fame, who failed to appear at the proper time. The defendant took out a bench warrant from the Quarter Sessions for this woman, and on the evening of May 9 arrested plaintiff, who is a lady, and caused sureties for appearance before a magistrate to be taken. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Thomas J. Hemphill, de bonis cum testamento anexo of Thomas B. McCormick, vs. Francis McCormick, guardian of Lizzie and Thomas R McCormick. An issue to test the validity of a will, on the ground that at the time of the making the testator was suffering from an attack of maniapotu. On trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY—Judge Cadwalader.—E. & C. Stokes vs. John D. Sontag. Before reported. Verdict in favor of the creditors.

Motions and applications were before the Court to-day.

—A "sleeping beauty" is on exhibition in Nashville. Her name is Susan C. Godso; her natal place is in Obion county, Tennessee, and her nap has now lasted eighteen years.

—The Rev. Oliver Ellsworth Daggett was installed last Thursday as pastor of "the Church of Christ in Yale College." Dr. Leonard Bacon preached the sermon and President Woolsey made the installing prayer.

—Mr. M. B. Paine, fruit grower, has lately made a tour through the vine-growing districts of Northern Ohio. He reports the vines growing vigorously, the foliage unusually free from disease, and every indication of a fine grape crop.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1867.

There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Call loans are offered at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 10@15 per cent. per annum. The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change.

In Government loans there was very little movement. 100¼ was bid for 10-40s; 105⅜ for 7·30s; 112 for 6s of 1881; 108¼ for '62 5-20s; 105⅜ for '64 5-20s; 106¼ for '65 5 20s; and 107⅜ for July '65 5 20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101¾, no change, and old do. at 97, an advance of ¼

Railroad shares were inactive. Camden and Amboy sold at 123½, no change; Minehill at 57@57¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 51, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 51½, a slight advance. 64 was bid for Norristown; 48¼ for Reading; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 23 for Catawissa preferred; 25 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 18 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 9½ for Hestonville; 26 for Girard College; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 140 was bid for First National; 111 for Kensington; 95 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 63 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 35½, a slight advance; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 22½ for preferred do.; 34 for Morris Canal; and 11 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140¼; 11 A. M., 140; 12 M., 140¼; 1 P. M., 140⅛, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"Money was considerably more active than on Saturday, and most of the loans on call were made at seven per cent., although there were not a few transactions, early in the day, at six. The change was attributed in part to speculative manipulation to produce depression on the Stock Exchange, and it is by no means unlikely that this was the case to a limited extent. The discount line was rather more stringent in consequence, although the banks took the best grade of their customers' paper at the legal rate."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—'Money is active at six and seven per cent., with more doing at the highest quotation. The movement of currency is again attracting notice. The West is sending currency hither, and there is a Southern demand. Commercial paper sells at 7@9 for best, and 10@12 for second rate.

"Foreign exchange is firm. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 108¾@109¼ for commercial; 109¼@109¾ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 109¾@110¼; Paris, at 60 days, 5·20@5·15; do. at short sight, 5·13¾@5·12½; Antwerp, 5·20@5·15; Swiss, 5·20@5·15; Hamburg, 35½@36; Amsterdam, 40¾@41; Frankfort, 40½@41; Bremen, 78@78¾; Prussian thalers, 71¼@72."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday says:—

"In financial circles there was generally less activity, and in some quarters it was pronounced dull. The demand for money was less pressing, though in some quarters there was a tolerably loud call from grain speculators, to provide for options delivered them to-day. This class of borrowers meets with little favor, and many applicants were obliged to seek the open market. The offerings of time bills were more liberal, and these the banks made a point to accept to the extent of their ability. The market is very close and stringent, and a great deal of speculative is obliged to seek the street, where in some instances 3 and 4 per cent. per month is charged on short-dated paper. The accumulation of grain, particularly wheat, at this point is attracting the attention of bankers and others in financial circles, and there is a growing disposition to "shut down" on making loans on grain to be held for speculative purposes. There must be now fully 1,250,000 bushels wheat here, which represents nearly $2,000,000. Add the amount loaned on other grains, and the total sum will foot up in the neighborhood of three millions—more than one-half of the banking capital of the city."

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday says:—

"The discount market retains its stringent features, though the applications for loans were not so pressing as yesterday. Still the offerings are large. First-class borrowers experience but little difficulty in negotiating loans, though paper of which there is the slightest doubt meets with no favor, and the banks are rigid in their scrutiny. The rate between bankers and depositors is 10 per cent., but first-class paper is sold in the open market at 12@15 per cent., and outside parties are compelled to pay 1½@2 per cent. a month."

—The directors of the Southwark National Bank have this day declared a dividend of twelve per cent.

—The directors of the Girard National Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent.

—The directors of the Union National Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

—The directors of the Commonwealth National Bank have declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent.

—The directors of the Commercial National Bank of Pennsylvania have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

—The directors of the Manufacturers' National Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

—The directors of the Corn Exchange National Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent.

—The directors of the Mechanics' National Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent.

—The directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent.

—The directors of the Kensington National Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of thirteen per cent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 3 series	103½	56 sh Cam & Am	123¾
$200 City 6s, Old	97¾	8 do	123¾
$5700 do. Old	97	5 sh Minehill	57¼
$700 do. New	101¾	1 do	57¼
$800 do. New	101¾	50 sh Leh N Stk	35⅜
$500 do. New	101¾	20 sh Leh V R	51⅛
$300 do. New	101¾	9 do	51⅛
$2000 Pa R 1 m 6s	99	100 sh Ocean Oil	2⅝
$5000 do.	99	100 do	2⅝
$500 N Penna 6s	87	100 do	2¾
46 sh Penna R	51		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅛@112¼; do. 1862, 108¼@108¾; do., 1864, 105¼@105⅝; do., 1865, 106¼@106¾; do., 1865, new, 107⅜@107⅝; do., 1867, new, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100¼@100½; do. 7·30s, June, 105½@105⅝; do., July, 105½@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119⅜; do. December, 1864, 119@119⅜; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117⅝; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., September, 1865, 115⅜@116; do. October, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜. Gold, 140¼@140⅜ Silver, 135@136½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111½@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅝; do. July, 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. July, 1867, 107⅛@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 100¼@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105½@105¾; 3d series, 105¼@105½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 117½; August, 1865, 116½; September, 1865, 115⅜; October, 1865, 115¼. Gold, 140¼@140⅜.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¼; old 5-20s, 108¼@108½; new 5-20s, 1864, 105½@105¾; do., 1865, 106¼@106½; do., July, 1867, 107⅛@107⅜; 10-40s, 100¼@100½; 7·30s, June, 105½@105⅝; do., July, 105½@105¾. Gold, 140¼@140½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 5.—The Flour Market is devoid of life, and prices are drooping. There is a limited demand for home consumption, but a total absence of any inquiry for shipment. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7 50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@9·50 for extras; $9·75@11 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is excessively dull, and prices are weak. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $2·40@2·50 for good and prime. Rye is selling at $1·50@1·57 for Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of yellow at $1·39@$1·40; and Western mixed at $1·37@1 38. Oats remain without change, and sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 66@73c., the latter rate for prime white. Nothing doing in Barley. 1000 bushels Malt sold at $1·05.

Seeds—Cloverseed sold at $8·25@8·75 ₰ 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $2 40 to $2·65. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·50@2·55.

Bark is steady at $51 ₰ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 5

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....43 | 11 A. M.....52 | 2 P. M.....52

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Albert Fields, Pettit, New Haven. Hammett & Neill.
Schr Ruby, Lee, Newburyport, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr L. and A. Babcock, Smith, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr John Price, Nickerson, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, Norfolk, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Cherub, Layman, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Restless, Baxter, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, J. R White & Sons.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, Providence, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Mary E. Graham, Fountain, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr H. E. Russell, Mehaffey, Bridgeport, Phœnix Iron Co.
Schr Onward, Evans, Indian river, J. Barrett.
Schr Yeoman, Taylor, Seaford, Moore & Wheatley.
Schr M. B. Harris, Crowley, Boston, Captain.
Schr S. C. Tyler, Steelman, Amesbury, Captain.
Schr Rose, Williams, Millville, Captain.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr A. Fields, Pettit, from New Haven.
Schr M. B. Harris, Crowley, from New Haven.
Schr H. May, Franklin, from Horton's Point.
Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, from Baltimore.
Schr Cherub, Layman, from Washington.
Schr C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr S. C. Tyler, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr M. E. Graham, Fountain, from Boston.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, from Providence.
Schr Rose Williams, from Millville.
Steamer Decatur, Young, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, hence for Mobile, went to sea at 11½ A. M. yesterday.

Ship Tamerlane, Curtis, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 22d ult.

Barque Chanticleer, Moore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardiff 22d ult.

Brig Matilda, Lerneau, hence, at Barbados 14th ult.

Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, hence, at Antwerp 22d ultimo.

Brig Wm. H. Parks, Simmons, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 4th inst.

Schr R. Florence, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr J. Mansfield, May, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 2d inst.

Schr Ephraim and Ann, Thompson, hence, at Newport 2d inst.

Schr A. Woolsey, from Norwich for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Hamburg, Sprague, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 2d inst.

Schr M. Mulvey, hence for Boston, at New York yesterday.

Schr M. E. Vancleaf, hence for Portland, put into Newport 2d inst., in distress.

Schr O. Ames, Ames, hence for Taunton, at New York yesterday.

Schr Helen, Carroll, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Newport 2d inst.

Schr Northern Light, hence for Providence, at New York yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK Nov. 4—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, Minehouse, from Liverpool.
Steamship Tarifa, Macauley, from Liverpool.
Steamship Monterey, Edwards, from New Orleans.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The Public Debt.

Health of Secretary Welles.

A Neat Little Anecdote of the President.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

The President Reticent at Last.

A few evenings ago an enterprising newspaper correspondent, who had been cultivating Johnson for some time past, in the hope of getting up some sensation items, took with him a short-hand reporter to the White House, for the purpose of taking notes of the anticipated conversation with the President on national subjects; but the latter, on being made acquainted with these preparations, declined to hold any conversation, and, it is said, expressed his strong disapproval of this mode of drawing him out.

Health of Secretary Welles.

Secretary Welles is better this morning. His disease is a slow fever resembling typhoid, but the crisis has passed and he is now mending.

Gone to New York.

Assistant Secretary Chandler left last evening for New York on business connected with the Treasury Department, and will be absent two or three days.

The Debt Statement.

The public debt statement for October will not be ready before to-morrow evening. All speculations and reports as to the amount of debt cancelled or gold in the Treasury must be received with allowance, as it is only guesswork.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Election—Mayor Banks and His Appointments, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—The election is progressing quietly. The vote will be comparatively small and pretty much all one sided, as the Republicans take but little interest, knowing their certain defeat, and the Democrats are spending less money than usual. Nearly all conservative Union men now vote the Democratic ticket, straight out, as opposed to negro suffrage.

The pressure on Mayor Banks for office is a perfect avalanche. Those who were in the Rebel army stand the best chance.

His first two appointments, Robinson and Norris, were both in the Rebel service. It is likely that more than half the appointments in Maryland will be of the same stripe.

Result of the Pennsylvania Election.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 5.—Governor Geary to-day, in accordance with law, issued his proclamation in the House of Representatives as to the result of the late election, and that Judge Sharswood received a majority of 927 for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The New York Election—Fraudulent Votes Polled.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—It is believed that at least 20,000 fraudulent Democratic votes will be polled in this city during the day.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Arrived, steamship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C. She reports two unknown schooners ashore on Body Island. Also, a Baltimore schooner ashore two miles north of Ocracoke on the night of the 28th ult. All hands lost but the mate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Schooner Dacotah, Capt. Partridge, of Stockton, Me., from Cardenas for New York, was wrecked on Ocracoke bar on the night of Oct. 28. All hands and the captain's wife were lost. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

Four of the crew of the brig Harriet, of Cork, lost the same night, have arrived here. She was wrecked twenty miles south of Cape Lookout. All hands were saved.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112@112¼.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106¼@106⅝.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¼@107⅜.
United States 10-40s, 100¼@100½.
United States 5 20s, 1867, 107⅜@107½.
United States 10-40s, 100¾@100¾.
June and July 7·30s, 105½@105⅝. Market unsettled.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Cotton quiet at 18½c. Flour firm, and 10@15c. higher; sales of 18,000 bbls; State, $8·10@10·50; Ohio, $9·75@13·50; Western, $8·10@13; Southern, $10@14·10; California, $11·50@13 50. Wheat firm. Corn steady. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $20·87½. Lard dull. Whisky quiet. Barley quiet.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Cotton very flat; middlings are quoted at 18@18½c. Flour dull. Wheat very dull; prime red at $1·55. Corn dull; yellow at $1·42@1·43; white at $1·42. Oats dull, and yesterday's quotations are barely maintained. Rye unchanged. Provisions stagnant and nothing doing.

THE INDIANS.

Order from General Sherman—Hostilities with Indians to Cease—Instructions to Officers.

ON TRAIN, Alton, Ill., Nov. 3.—A general order will be made by General Sherman to-morrow, announcing to the troops in his division that treaties of peace have been made with the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches; also, with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and that all hostilities against them by the troops should cease.

Although the right to hunt above the Arkansas, but south of the Platte, was given to the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes alone, the orders make no distinction in this respect with all the tribes. Commanding officers of posts and troops on the march are ordered to treat kindly all Indians met, to be duly cautious, and they are commanded to spare no efforts to maintain peace, because the General Government desires to avoid war, and to give the civil agents a fair chance to reduce the Indians to a comparatively civil state.

Fourth. Commanding Generals of

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Radical Exultation at Virginia's Degradation.

From the N. Y. Herald.

On the morning of the first day of election in Louisiana under the reconstruction laws, we warned the radicals that the success of their policy in the South would be more than balanced by decisive defeats at the North. We told them that their shouts of exultation at the degradation of white men would be responded to by the Great West in such language as would unmistakably inform the world whether our recent war was fought for the preservation of the Union, or for the aggrandizement of negroes and the enslavement of our own race. How well and fully these warnings and prophesies have been realized, let the late elections tell. We had hoped that the rebuke of Ohio and Pennsylvania would have taught wisdom to the party in power, and have influenced its organs to cease insulting the intelligence of the whites in these loyal States by claiming victories in the South which were the necessary results of a most villanous fraud upon republican liberty, and that if the farce was to be continued it would be allowed to do so in silence.

It seems, however, that the Republican party is utterly doomed, and that nothing can stay its approaching dissolution. The negro organ in this city, unable to repress its joy at the success of the recent disgusting spectacle in Virginia, came out in a double-leaded editorial recently, in which the degradation of the Old Diminion was made the subject of undisguised pleasure and satisfaction. Do the radical leaders think that the masses of the Republican party sympathize with them? Do they imagine how many of their old political associates exclaimed, when the result was announced, "God help the Old Commonwealth!" Perhaps they do not. It may be necessary that the votes of the State of New York shall be counted to-morrow, before the fact of how positively they have played into the hands of their opponents becomes fully evident. But even as we warned them before, so do we warn them again. Virginia, rebellious and defiant, excited our anger and called forth punishment from us; but Virginia, loyal and submissive, has our heartiest sympathies. In no manner and form do the people of the North regard the recent election in that State as a triumph of loyalty and a defeat of treason. They see in it only the degradation of a member of this Union, who, from the establishment of our independence, has been endeared to us by a thousand glorious associations. The disgusting spectacle of negroes voting like so many mechanical beings; the keeping of polls open day after day, and night after night, for the expressed purpose of ensuring a radical success; the election to office of such men as Hunnicutt and his gang of negro Constitution makers; the antagonism of the two races as developed in the solid manner in which they cast their votes, and the rude and defiant conduct of the blacks, excite our earnest fears and sympathies—fears, because from all these things we see another irrepressible conflict arising, and sympathies, because the defeated party is composed solely of men of our own race and of the intelligence and civilization of the State.

What, then, must follow these radical exultations at Virginia's degradation? The question is easily answered. Ohio and Pennsylvania will be repeated; the people will come to the rescue of the country. False to the avowed principles on which it triumphed last fall, the Republican party has forfeited the confidence of the people and must be removed from power. The era of fanatical doctrines and Utopian theories is coming to an end; and perhaps that it is nothing but poetic justice that Virginia should give them the last blow. Upon her soil was performed the tragedy which placed the Republican party in power; and it looks very much as if the conclusion of the farce of this week will be followed by the dropping of the curtain upon all that remains of a once powerful organization.

Austria and the Concordat.

From the N. Y. Herald.

According to the Vienna correspondence of the London *Morning Herald*, even Transylvania, that *ultima Thule* of the Austrian monarchy, has sent up a petition to the Reichsrath for setting aside the concordat. This concordat, or treaty, was made by the See of Rome with Austria in 1855, after Hungary had been crushed and Francis Joseph had revoked the constitutional privileges which his uncle had been forced to concede. The provisions of the concordat are now felt to be onerous, even by the sluggish Austrian mind, which has been slowly awakening to a sense of its natural rights ever since the battle of Sadowa dated the period of transition through which Austria is now passing from "a despotism that aimed at supremacy over a vast variety of incongruous and alien provinces by the agency of a great army, a skilful bureaucracy, and, it must in fairness be added, of a kind of hazy benevolence," to the experiment of constitutional government. The Transylvanian petition against the concordat is characterized by a primitive simplicity in the diction not generally to be found in such documents. In alluding to the imperfect state of the schools, it says that "at the annual examinations the best children are able to give an account of how things looked in heaven; they know the names of the principal angels, the number of the saints, and they know something about hell and purgatory, and of the torments of the damned. But how things looked in their own land, what it produces, and what might be produced better and cheaper, what is exported, etc., of all this they know nothing." Thus, in Transylvania, as in other parts of the empire—and from all parts similar petitions have been presented to the Emperor—there is a growing popular demand for something better and more in conformity with the actual political changes which are taking place than the old doctrine and practice prevalent whenever and wherever ecclesiastical authority is supreme, and predicts anarchy, impiety, social and political ruin as the inevitable consequence of any attempt to subvert or weaken it. Of course the latter view is taken by the majority of the clerical party, naturally jealous of innovation, and anxious to maintain the privilege conferred upon the hierarchy by the concordat. Twenty-five archbishops and bishops have presented a petition to the Emperor in favor of the concordat, asserting that either the rights of the clergy must be upheld or the principles of revolution acdnowledged. On the school question they say:—"It is not better instruction which is wanted. What is desired is to attack religion and morality. It is wished to make the school serve to propagate unbelief." Again they say:—"As to what this miserable screaming against the concordat betokens no one can any longer doubt. It means we will have marriage without solidity and holiness, and schools without religion and moral earnestness." The bishops tell his Majesty the Emperor that "they consider it impossible that a son of the exalted house which God has called to govern Austria should ever so far forget his mission, and the example of his ancestors, as to turn the rights which are given him against the Church of God." Happily, the Emperor in his reply showed that he had a clearer and livelier sense of the changed condition of things, and of his own responsibilities and duties in view of it, than his clerical advisers. He reminded them distinctly of the fact—which they had seemed to forget—that he is now "a constitutional prince as well as a true son of the Church." The Reichsrath has shown that it is likewise in unison with the modern spirit of progress by appealing to the Pope to sanction such modifications of the concordat as shall harmonize with the response which it has itself made to the popular demand for the repeal of the concordat. Now that such a demand has become almost universal in Austria, and especially now that railway enterprise is beginning to animate Hungary, and bids fair to extend beyond its limits, it is not extravagant to hope that even Austria will at length lay aside every weight and run successfully the race that is set before her, as well as before the other nations of modern Europe.

The Alliance Between Prussia and Italy.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

During the past few days we have had several cable despatches announcing a serious change in the diplomatic relations between France and Italy. The Paris *Moniteur* has officially declared that Louis Napoleon regards the marching of Italian troops into the Papal territory as a violation of the September Convention, and has on that account demanded an explanation from the Italian Government. The new Prime Minister of Italy, Menabrea, charges, in turn, France with violating the Convention, and, if the cable despatch in our issue of Monday morning correctly represents his views, expressly admits that the movement of the Italian troops has taken place in consequence of the violation of the treaty by France. Finally, a semi-official paper of Berlin makes the important declaration that Prussia will interfere in the Roman question, should such action on her part be necessary for preserving the peace of Europe. Thus, supposing the cable not to have misrepresented the meaning of these official and semi-official utterances, we have declarations of a very warlike character from each of the three courts of Paris, Florence, and Berlin.

If, contrary to the indications which we have been receiving during the past two weeks, the Italian Government has made up its mind to put itself at the head of the nation and resist the demands of France, it has undoubtedly received the strongest assurances of help from Prussia. It was natural that both Prussia and Italy, and especially the latter, should proceed with the utmost caution and reserve in the formation of an alliance against France. An alliance against France is a much more serious matter than an alliance against Austria. Against Austria, the allied Governments in 1866 felt no doubt as to the issue of the war. The weak points of their enemy were too well known, and neither Prussia nor Italy stood in fear of future revenge on the part of Austria.

France is a much more formidable opponent, and is recognized as such by both Prussia and Italy. In a single-handed war against France Italy had reason to fear that she would be crushed. Prussia, though aided by the forces of South Germany, would at least have a difficult stand. Both Governments would have been grateful to Louis Napoleon had he allowed them to finish the work of national unification without hindrance. But Napoleon clings to the determination to prevent if possible the annexation of Rome and the entry of the South German States into the North German Parliament. His opposition to Italian unity he has just again officially declared; his opposition to German unity he has of late on several occasions seemed to disown, in order to prevent, if possible, a Prusso-Italian alliance. But Bismark, by his foreign policy, clearly shows that he has never doubted that he can complete the work of German unity only at the risk of a French war. He has long urged Italy to strengthen her old alliance with Prussia, and to concert with Prussia the simultaneous consummation of the national unity of both countries. The history of the past few months, though as yet but imperfectly known, contains many indications of the efforts of Prussia on behalf of a renewal of the Prusso-Italian alliance. Italy has shown a natural fear to openly commit herself. A few more days will reveal to what extent the Italian Government is willing to coöperate with Bismark.

The Roman Question.

From the N. Y. World.

We are told in the latest cable despatches that Garibaldi and his forces, from ten to twelve thousand strong, are at, and about the village of Monte Rotondo, within sight of Rome, to which all the Papal troops had retired; that the French troops having landed at Civita Vecchia, had marched to and entered the Holy City; that a detachment of the Italian army, under command of General Cialdini, had crossed the Roman frontier; and that General Menabrea, Prime Minister of Italy, justifies, in a note, this movement, by saying that "the violation of the September treaty by the French required it." It was previously explained that the action of Garibaldi required it, and that the Italian regulars were marching, not to watch or threaten the French army, but rather to coöperate with it in repelling the "Liberator's" advance. This note indicates on its face that Victor Emanuel may yet find an excuse for complying with the will of the Italian people rather than with the terms of the September convention. All advices from Italy go to prove that many eminent conservatives have been stung by the arrogant demands of Napoleon, and induced by the prevailing enthusiasm to consent that the Roman question shall be settled, if possible, now and forever, as the people wish it to be settled. There is no evidence that the first intention of the Government to "put down" Garibaldi meets with the approval of a minority large enough to be depended upon. The feeling is very decided against another French occupation of Rome; and, weak as Italy is, the masses of the nation appear to be willing to fight France forthwith if that is necessary. A recent letter from Florence to the London *Times* describes the growth and extent of this feeling, and says that Prince Humbert, the heir apparent to the throne, sympathizes with it so far that he refused the command of the army under Cialdini, which was then being prepared to operate against Garibaldi's volunteers. Rumors were also current in Florence that the insurgents had received direct material aid from Prussia in the form of needle-guns and other munitions of war. A cable telegram of Saturday announces what has been daily expected, but what still needs confirmation, that a crisis has been brought about in the relations of France and Prussia, which may seriously affect the settlement of the question now pending between Italy and the former power.

The Suffrage Question Again—The Views of Thaddeus Stevens Upon It.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is very evident that the radical leaders intend to commit the Republican party to the new doctrine of national suffrage, and thus to force it upon the country. The pretentious pronunciamento of Mr. Stevens, the bills and speeches of Mr. Sumner, the passionate demands of Wendell Phillips, the ground taken and the language used by the *Tribune*, the Washington *Chronicle*, and other radical organs, leave no room to doubt that Congress will be called on to enact a law stripping the States of all control over the suffrage, and declaring who may and who may not vote in every State of the Union. And, of course, the first effort will be to force this upon the Republican party, and compel every one who desires to rank as a "good Republican," and to escape condemnation as a Copperhead and Rebel, to give it his support.

The ground on which Mr. Stevens attempts to base this movement is simply absurd. He asserts that "the elective franchise ranks with life and liberty in its sacred, inalienable character"—that the authors of the Declaration of Independence so regarded it, and that our fathers "intended" to create a continental empire, based upon that principle. As a matter of historical fact, this assertion is utterly untrue. There is not a particle of evidence to show that the framers of our Government had any such intentions, or held any such opinions. Every form of proof, everything they did, wrote, and said, contradicts and refutes this false assumption. Everything shows that the Declaration was not intended to lay the foundation of any specific government at all, but only to set forth the principles on which we denied the right of Great Britain to make laws for the American Colonies. The first Government formed after independence was achieved—that of the Confederation—made not the slightest attempt to restrict the control of the States over the question of suffrage. And when that form was found defective, its defects had nothing to do with the suffrage—they related wholly to other questions; and in the new Constitution, which was ordained to form a "more perfect union," the control of the suffrage *was expressly confirmed to the States*. The qualifications for voting for national officers were declared to be such as *the States* should prescribe for voting, for members of the most numerous branch of their own Legislatures. These *acts*, which were deliberate and explicit, prove the intentions of the actors to have been precisely the opposite of those which Mr. Stevens sees fit to ascribe to them. And he cannot find in their words, in their writings, or in their speeches, anything to give color of warrant to his assertion that they "intended" to do anything different from what they actually did.

But Mr. Stevens' position is not only historically false, it is intrinsically absurd. If "the elective franchise ranks with life and liberty in its sacred, inalienable character," as he says it does, then it must rank with them also in its universality. Every human being who has an inalienable right to "life and liberty," must also have an inalienable right to the elective franchise. No limitations can be affixed in the one case which do not belong to the other. Now life and liberty belong, as "sacred, inalienable rights," to women and children, as well as to men, to aliens and "Indians not taxed," as well as to citizens; would Mr. Stevens insist that the elective franchise belongs to them, in the same way and by the same title? He would probably say that a limit must be fixed somewhere for the sake of good government; but in so saying he surrenders the whole argument. He concedes that the elective franchise does not "rank with life and liberty in its sacred, inalienable character," because that can be limited and restricted from motives of expediency, while they cannot. That may be taken away from certain great classes of human beings, at the mere will of the sovereign political society—while they cannot. That may be denied to all the women and all the children—more than four-fifths of all the people, in any nation—but who would dream of denying "life and liberty" to either class?

Mr. Stevens' proposition, therefore, the abstract principle on which he builds his scheme of government, his new, reconstructed continental empire, is not true. The elective franchise is *not* an inalienable right, belonging to every human being. And if it is not that, it is not an inalienable right belonging naturally to *any*, for there can be no such thing as natural rights belonging to one class of human beings that do not belong to all. The only thing which makes them natural rights is the fact that they do belong to all. The idea of a sacred, inalienable, natural right belonging to a man and not to a woman—belonging to a man the day after he is twenty-one, and not the day before—is an absurdity. The elective franchise is a *political power*, created by political society—by the organized, established government; as a right it exists only as the right to exercise that power; and that right is conferred by the government which creates the power.

When Mr. Stevens says, therefore, that this sacred, inalienable right of voting, was "suspended," "bartered away for the time being," by the Constitution of the United States, he talks nonsense. Never having existed as a right, it could not, of course, have been bartered away. The framers of the Constitution never dreamed of "suspending this as one of the muniments of liberty," partly, perhaps, because a "suspended muniment" was something never heard of in those early days, but mainly because they did not recognize its existence as a natural and inalienable right. What the framers of the Constitution actually did was to designate the political authority by which, under the form of government to be thus established, the right of voting should be conferred. And they decided that this right should remain with the States. They placed that decision, in clear, distinct, and unmistakable language, in the clauses of the Constitution. Instead of "desiring" to decide differently, no serious proposition to do so was ever made. No one of the fathers of the republic ever entertained such a purpose, such a preference, or such a wish as Mr. Stevens unhesitatingly ascribes to them all—to take from the States and give to Congress control of the suffrage question throughout the Union. The assumption is purely gratuitous. The argument, if a bald, unsupported assertion can be called an argument, is what we have already described it—purely a figment of Mr. Stevens' imagination.

Having thus shown, as he claims, that "the elective franchise," as one of the "inalienable rights of man," was suspended by the *arbitrary* Constitution of 1789," Mr. Stevens next proceeds to show that this suspension "has been removed, so as to leave our hands unrestrained in restoring its full vigor," by the amendment adopted in 1866. Here is what he says on that point:—

"The fourteenth amendment, now so happily adopted, settles the whole question, and places every American citizen on a perfect equality of rights, so far as merely national rights and questions are concerned. It declared that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any person be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

"If by the amended Constitution every American citizen is entitled to equal privileges with every other American citizen; and if every American citizen in any one of the States should be found entitled to impartial suffrage with every other American citizen in any State, then it follows as an inevitable conclusion that suffrage throughout this nation is impartial and universal, so far as every human being, without regard to race or color, shall be found concerned, and so far as it affects the whole nation.

"Can he who swears to support the Constitution in all its parts refuse to aid in carrying this into effect without clear, direct perjury? a worse perjury than would have been committed by those who, under the old Constitution, could not agree to that Constitution, and thus refused their aid to their fellow-men.

* * * "If every citizen of any State is entitled to all the inalienable rights, privileges, and immunities of this Government, and if one of those inalienable rights is the right to cast his ballot for every man who is to take part in the Government, show me the man who is so impudent as to deny that suffrage by the ballot is due to every being within this realm to whom God has given immortality. He must be an impudent citizen, and ought never to profess to believe in the existence of a Deity; for that a world could be created and governed without an overruling cause is more feasible than such a proposition."

We will not stop to examine Mr. Stevens' notions of perjury, nor his ideas about the Deity, or the "creation of a world without an overruling cause." Both seem to be about as muddled and confused as his notions of the early history of our Government and his ideas of natural right. But Mr. Stevens is by no means the first—and we have no right to suppose he will be the last—of our public men who mistake words for ideas, and sounding phrases about the objects and ends of government for sound and feasible measures of legislation. We cannot prevent him from imposing upon himself by such tricks of rhetoric; all we can hope to do is, by exposing them, to prevent his imposing upon others.

The fourteenth amendment, which Mr. Stevens quotes, has nothing whatever to do, directly or indirectly, with the suffrage question. It relates wholly to the question of civil rights. Its sole and exclusive object was to secure an absolute equality of civil rights to all people in the United States, without distinction of race or color. A previous attempt had been made to do this by law: but the constitutionality of such a law was denied in some quarters and doubted in others; and to put this matter beyond doubt, this amendment was introduced, pressed, and passed through Congress and ratified by the requisite number of States. Nobody in Congress pretended that it had anything whatever to do with the suffrage question. Nobody claimed or believed that it conferred the right of voting upon anybody, or that it affected in the slightest degree the absolute control over that subject already vested in the States. Mr. Stevens made no such pretense. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa; Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania—all the leading radicals in the House, indeed all the men of all parties—either expressly admitted or tacitly assented to the admission that it did not touch the suffrage, or any other political right or franchise, in the slightest degree. The claim which Mr. Stevens now brings forward is an after-thought. It is a view never before taken by him or by any one else. It is just as pure and groundless an invention as his assertion about the fathers of the republic.

The language of the amendment vindicates fully this view of its meaning. It relates wholly to civil rights—to an equality of rights before the law. It prohibits a State from making laws which shall "abridge the privileges and immunities" belonging to citizens, as citizens of the United States. But the privilege of *voting* is not among them. That is conferred, according to the Constitution, by the authority of the States alone.

The argument of Mr. Stevens on this point is this:—(1) Every American citizen is entitled to equal privileges with every other American citizen; (2) In some one State every American citizen may be entitled to the privilege of voting; (3) Consequently every citizen must be entitled to the same privilges in every State. "It follows," he says, "as an inevitable conclusion, that suffrage throughout this nation is impartial and universal." Mr. Stevens certainly has very queer notions of an "inevitable conclusion." Suppose an American citizen should be found in some one State to have the privilege of establishing a bank, or making a railroad; by the fourteenth Constitutional amendment every American citizen is entitled to equal privileges with every other American citizen, and no State can make any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; why does it not "follow," according to Mr. Stevens' logic, "as an inevitable conclusion," that every American citizen has a right to establish a bank or a railroad in every State?

Mr. Stevens is himself apparently not quite satisfied with this argument. Perhaps he remembers that it was precisely the argument by which, in the olden time, slaveholders in the South sought to establish their right to hold slaves in all the States and all the Territories of the Union. At any rate, he falls back upon another—one a little more extraordinary than this one:—

"If every citizen of any State," he says, in the passage quoted above, "is entitled to all the inalienable rights, privileges, and immunities of this Government, and if one of those inalienable rights is the right to cast his ballot for every man who is to take part in the Government, show me the man who is so impudent as to deny that suffrage by the ballot is due to every human being within this realm to whom God has given immortality."

That is, "if the right to vote is an inalienable right, show me the man impudent enough to deny that it belongs to every human being to whom God has given immortality." So we say. If the one is true, the other must be true also. Yet Mr. Stevens denies it. Women and children are "human beings," and it is supposed that "God has given them immortality." He certainly has, if He has given it to anybody. Yet Mr. Stevens will not permit *them* to vote. We do not say that he is an "impudent citizen," as he says of all who agree with him in this inconsistency. We only say that he is a very foolish citizen—that he has no clear idea of what he is trying to say—he mixes up common sense and nonsense quite as badly as politics and theology. His pretended argument is no argument at all. He assumes the very point involved, and then, by simply repeating it, considers it proved. *If* the right to vote is an "inalienable right," recognized as such by the amended Constitution, then of course everybody has a right to vote. But that happens not to be the fact. The "*if*" in this case involves the whole question, and Mr. Stevens must first get *that* out of the way, *if* he hopes to prove anything at all.

The suffrage question is to become a subject of political contest. Up to the present time the States have had control of it. The Constitution, in express language, gives it to them. An effort is now being made to take it away from them and confer it upon Congress. The effort is right enough. Perhaps such a change ought to be made. It is possible, certainly, that the whole spirit and opinion of the people have changed, and that they now prefer a Continental Empire, such as Mr. Stevens describes—with a central power resting on universal suffrage, and absolutely controlling it, as does the Empire of France to-day—to the national Union, resting on suffrage regulated and controlled by the States composing it, which our fathers framed. If they do—if the country is ready for the change and the people demand it—it not only may, but it must be made. But this must be done by the people themselves, *through an amendment to the Constitution*, and not by Congress, through the enactment of a law. And this is the mode by which the Republican party must seek the change, if it decide to seek it at all.

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OIL CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.

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In Every Style of Frames,

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STEAM ENGINE PACKING.

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Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

M. C. SADLER,

NO. 639 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 33 cents per pound, costs us 2 3-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of 81 2 3 cents per pound, 1 1-10 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,

H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

P. S.—The popular

HYDRAULIC PACKING,

Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ¼ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.

9 21 stuth 2st2p M. C. S.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

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TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 13]

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

AND BURGLARY ALSO!

THE GREAT SAFE TESTS

To be made positively on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of November next, on the vacant property at the North-east corner of TWENTY-FIRST and ARCH Streets.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES to be tested with EVANS & WATSON'S, having the Boston Steam Patent Attachment as a Fire-Proof, and with any and all COMPETITORS AS A BURGLAR-PROOF—both tests to be made at the same time and place, and to commence at 8 o'clock A. M., the weather permitting; if not, the first fair day thereafter.

No effort will be spared to make the above tests as strong and as thorough as can be desired; and I trust that all parties interested will aim to be present, and see that the tests are both thorough and fair, and be able to judge as to the merits of the Safes so tested, the importance of which will readily be conceded.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH Street.

P. S.—It has become necessary to extend the time for the above test from the 22d instant, as before announced, for the reason that as yet I have had no response from other safe-makers as to the furnishing of burglar-proof safes; and as it is very desirable to have the tests comparative, the extra time is required to provide other safes for the burglar proof test.

I notice the published acceptance of Evans & Watson, with conditions about as long as the moral law code, some of which I cannot entertain; but from their very great desire to "promote the public interest; their high consideration for *the source*, and their *entire indisposition* to injure the *business* of any man," as therein manifested, I presume they will waive the extra conditions, and furnish their safe. If they do not, the safe will be furnished for the test by other parties.

M. C. S.,
Agent.

10 21 22 26 28 31—11 2 4 5

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE,

WITH SANBORN'S PATENT STEAM IMPROVEMENT,

WILL BE ON THE GROUND.

Mr. M. C. Sadler, Agent of Lillie's Safes in this city, did publish in the "Press" and other newspapers a challenge to Evans and Watson, bearing date September 26, 1867, in the following words, to wit:—

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. C. Sadler, of the city of Philadelphia, do offer and propose to burn one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes, with one of Evans and Watson's, having the Boston fixture attached, both to be of the same size as burned on the Fair Grounds, Lillie's Safe to be made with six-inch composition walls on the principles he makes Safes, and the Evans & Watson Safe to be six-inch composition walls, including the Boston attachment, and on the principle of their usual make.

"The Safe to be burned at some convenient place in the City of Philadelphia on the 22d of October next, weather fair, or the first fair day thereafter.

"Evans & Watson are hereby notified that they can make and have ready the Safe by that time the best they can make as above specified, and a disinterested committee shall be appointed equally by each party, and in the usual way.

"Should Evans & Watson not respond in a reasonable time, then their Safe will be furnished by other parties."

Evans & Watson accepted said challenge October 1, 1867, and, agreeably with its terms, were on the lot of ground at Twenty-first and Arch streets, at the time mentioned (October 22), with their committee, with plenty of cord-wood, and with one of their Safes containing the Steam Improvement, but neither Mr. Sadler nor the Lillie Safe making their appearance, the committee retired, Evans & Watson, however, remaining on the ground during the whole day.

We are sustained by public opinion when we assert that, as the challenging party, no authority rested with Mr. Sadler to change the time, and, by his non-appearance, he has forfeited all right to further trials under said challenge; but as we are willing and ready at all times to go into a trial of Safes, when fairly conducted, with Mr. Sadler or any other parties, we hereby inform our friends, the public, and Mr. Sadler, that we will be "on the lot of ground at Torrey and Twenty-first streets, between Arch and Cherry streets, on the 6th of November next," with a committee of three disinterested gentlemen, and with one of our Safes containing Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement, in accordance with said challenge.

We desire our friends and the public to be on the ground punctually at 8 o'clock A. M., and see for themselves that the trial is fairly made.

EVANS & WATSON,
No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 2 3t

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 8] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,

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SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

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PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices. A. PEYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette,

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An Interesting Sketch of their History and Progress.

At the recent dedication of the new Hollingsworth School Building, on Locust street, adjoining the Academy of Music, Edward Shippen, Esq., the President of the Board of Control, delivered a lengthy address, in which he gave an admirable sketch of the progress of the school system of this city. After referring to the educational systems of the ancients, Mr. Shippen spoke as follows:—

"The first English school of which we have any record was opened in Philadelphia as early as the year 1698, by one Enoch Flower, whose charges for tuition and diet will amuse some of the teachers and Councilmen of this day. I do not know that I should afford an argument to the opponents of the salaries now paid to teachers, still, for curiosity's sake, I must enlighten you all. It appears that at a meeting of the Provincial Council, held at Philadelphia on the 28th of October, 1685, William Penn, Proprietory and Governor, being present, the following note was duly entered upon the minutes:—

"'The Govr and Provll Councill having taken into their Serious Consideration the great necessity there is of a Scool Master for ye Instruction and Sober Education of Youth, in the towne of Philadelphia. Sent for Enock Flower, an Inhabitant of the said Towne, who for twenty Years past hath been exercised in that care imployment in England, to whom having communicated their minds, he Embraced it upon these following Terms: to learn to read English 4s by the quarter, to Learn to read and write 6s by ye quarter, to learn to read, Write, and Cast Accot 8s by the quarter; a for Boarding a Scholler, that is to say, dyet, Washing Lodging and Schooling, Tenn pounds for one whole year.'

"We may fairly conclude that the diet was plain and simple, as was Enoch Flower himself. It is not stated whether the mental or physical culture suffered most under the above rates. Somewhat later in the same century, the Friends' Public School was established. The Colonial Records show that on the 12th of February, 1698 (on the first day of the week, then said to be 'vulgarly' called Sunday), the Petition of Samuel Carpenter, Edward Shippen, Anthony Morris, James Fox, David Lyons, and others on their behalf, and on behalf of the people called Quakers, was presented to Governor Markham and his Council, which, upon due consideration, was granted. This Petition set forth that 'it is much desired by many that a School be set up and upheld in this towne of Philadelphia where poor children may be freely maintained, taught, and educated in good Literature.'

"The prayer of the petition, among other things, asked that 'a publick Schoole may be founded where all children and servants, male and female, whose parents, guardians, and masters be willing may attend. The rich at reasonable rates, the poor to be maintained and schooled for nothing.' The title of the Corporation thus granted was, 'The Overseers of the Publick School founded in Philadelphia, at the request, costs, and charges of the people of God called Quakers.' William Penn himself selected the motto of this school, which was, 'Good instruction is better than Riches.'

"The next school of note we hear of is dignified by the title of 'Log College,' in Bucks county, in which many men of note received all the schooling they ever had. This Log College was the chief *alma mater* of the chief scholars of that early day.

"Still later, in 1750, the City Councils unanimously accepted the report of a Committee appointed to inquire into the advantages to be gained by the erection of an Academy. This Committee said 'the youth would receive a good education at home, and be also under the eye of their friends; it would tend to raise able magistrates, etc.: it would raise able schoolmasters from among the poor class to be qualified to serve as such in the country under recommendation from the Academy, and thus prevent the employment of unknown characters, who often prove to be vicious imported servants, corrupting the morals of the children.'

"Upon the adoption of this report City Councils made the first appropriation to education purposes, in granting £200 to the trustees, £50 to charity schools for five years, and £30 per annum for the right of sending one scholar annually from the charity school to the academy. This academy, thus endowed, was built under the auspices and exertions of no less a person than Benjamin Franklin: in 1753 it was created a College, in 1779 the University, and in 1867 it still flourishes, and has taken a new lease of life by establishing the elective system, in accordance with the most advanced ideas now prevailing in this country on the subject of liberal education.

"We are given in the records of Pennsylvania to understand, that at the treaty with the Indians at Easton a schoolmaster and minister were promised, and sometime after, in 1763, he noted that Teedyuscung, in a speech to Lieutenant-Governor James Hamilton, at a private conference, thus complained of the white man's breach of faith:—'Brothers,' said Teedy wuscung, 'you may remember at the treaty at Easton we were promised a schoolmaster and a minister should be sent to instruct us how to serve God, to teach us to read and write. As none have yet been provided for us, I desire to know what you intend to do in this matter?' In the year 1770 one Grisont advertises his private academy 'free from the noise of the city at the corner of Water and Vine streets.'

Mr. Shippen then described the origin of "Poor's Academy," a finishing school for young ladies, which was established in 1795, and then gave an account of the foundation and progress of the "Beck School," now located on Catharine street, above Sixth, a sketch of the history of which we published some time since. The speaker then proceeded to sketch the history of the free schools of the city. He said:—

"The State Constitution adopted in 1790 laid the corner-stone of our present structure, by its direction that the 'Legislature should, so soon as convenient, provide by law for Establishment of Schools throughout the State in such manner that the *poor* might be taught gratis.' The first Legislature provision, however, was not made until 1809. The Legislature then provided for the enrollment of all children whose parents were too poor to pay for their education. The law failed in its intent. It was one of the Pauper laws. In 1812 a supplement was passed, relating to Philadelphia alone. Like its predecessor, it was of little or no practical utility, and there is every reason to believe that the Public Schools were, until 1818, scarcely deserving of the name—almost useless appendages of the City Government.

"With the intent of promoting education in Pennsylvania, a Society was formed in which many of the most esteemed citizens of Philadelphia took a deep and lively interest. This Society appointed a committee, of which Robert Vaux was chairman, to inquire and report in relation to the then existing state of schools, and what legislation was advisable. The committee presented a highly interesting and valuable report, which made such impression upon the Legislature that in 1818 was enacted the first law of real and substantial service to the cause. Mr. Vaux reported, among other things, that the public money had been squandered in ineffectual attempts at education; that the teachers were neither qualified by literary attainments or by moral character for educating youth. The report presented, indeed, a deplorable state of affairs. It was published on the 10th of January, 1818, and on the 3d of March following the Legislature passed the law referred to. Whereupon Poulson's *Advertiser* congratulated the community, and stated that this important and benevolent measure owes its origin to this interesting report of the Committee on Public Schools. This Act established Philadelphia as the First School District of Pennsylvania, provided for election of Directors and Controllers, directed that a model school should be established; that books should be furnished, money disbursed; authorized the Controllers to determine upon the number of school-houses to be built, and gave them the general superintendence of the schools."

Mr. Shippen then adverted to the difficulties which the school system had to encounter in these early days, and continued as follows:—

"The life of the public school system, by the act of June 13, 1836, seemed almost to turn upon the cast of the die. The law provided that upon the question of schools, the people should vote, and the words 'schools' or 'no schools,' were inserted upon the ballot. But when the time came, the intelligence and good sense of the community showed the enlightenment of the age, and 'schools' were triumphant. The same law chanted, by casual expression, the offensive terms 'to' and 'from' schools, and that now, for since, by various Legislative enactments, emerged in Philadelphia into the more republican term of 'public schools,' meaning schools for all the public."

After noticing the different school systems and their respective merits, Mr. Shippen then referred to the present condition of our public school system, saying:—

"We find in our midst an army of 80,000 children in the Public Schools, about 20,000 in our private and parochial schools, and 21,000 more neither at school nor employed in useful occupations, all between the ages of six and eighteen years. Fourteen hundred (1400) well-educated teachers marshal, direct, and discipline this grand array in the Public Schools, caring for their manners, morals, and intellectual culture. And while they thus faithfully and zealously perform their public duty, they are not unmindful of their own intellectual culture."

The speaker then gave an account of the origin and objects of the "Teachers' Institute," which we have already described at length in our columns, and continued:—

"Twenty-five school edifices are now in process of erection in this city, and more are in contemplation. They are all built upon the latest models, after careful examination of those in Boston, Providence, Baltimore, and Chicago. And we now claim that no city of the Union is blessed with such educational facilities. Already are our plans eagerly sought for. The Commissioner of Education at Washington asked for our plans to illustrate his 'Report to Congress upon School Architecture.' The Smithsonian Institute has asks for 500 copies for distribution in Europe, Asia, Africa and elsewhere. The Minister of the Argentine Republic asks for the same that he may send them home. May we not, therefore, feel proud of our school edifices? Throughout them all prevails the idea of permanency, strength, durability, ventilation, and there is an entire absence of the millinery and confectionery of architecture."

Mr. Shippen then gave a detailed description of the Hollingsworth School Building, and paid a joint tribute to the earnest labor of Mr. Thomas G. Hollingsworth, after whom it was named, in the cause of free and liberal education in this city. The speaker then closed his exceedingly interesting address in the following language:—

"Gentlemen of the Board of Directors, he (Mr. Hollingsworth) was our associate; he was my predecessor, the representative of our Board in the Controllers' Chamber, and filled the high office of its President with marked fidelity. You did well, Mr. Stille, when you suggested that this noble edifice should bear his name; and you, my associate Directors, did well when, with one voice and one heart, you instantly replied 'Ay.' Gentlemen of the Board of Control, you too did a just act when you unanimously confirmed the wishes of the Directors of Public Schools of the Eighth Ward.

"Ladies and Gentlemen—On the tablet on these outer walls, you will find the honored names well graved. There let it rest, a monument to public duty faithfully performed; there let it rest, to commemorate the services of Thomas G. Hollingsworth in the cause of public education, till time shall crumble it with all else. One word more, and I have finished my task, and that most feebly, I know. By the authority of the Controllers of the Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania, acting upon the heartfelt wishes of the Directors of Public Schools of the Eighth Ward, I reverently name this edifice 'The Hollingsworth School,' and I solemnly dedicate it to the cause of public education. And in the presence of this Assembly, I invoke the blessings of our Great Teacher and Heavenly Father upon all who may be instructors, pupils, or directors within its walls, and pray that their labors may result to the glory of God, and the happiness of our own and future generations."

FREEDMEN'S COMMISSION.—The anniversary exercises of the Pennsylvania branch of the Freedmen's Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held last evening in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The annual report was read by Rev. Mr. Moore, Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion. The Commission was organized by the General Convention of 1865. After the formation of this branch, its officers appeared nearly paralyzed by the apathy of the Church to their appeals. At the commencement of the new year the Association was in working order, and began to organize parochial societies in the city churches, each of which sends a delegate to the Executive Board.

There are now ten churches each supporting a teacher among the freedmen under the auspices of the Pennsylvania branch, namely, St. Luke's, Philadelphia; St. Thomas' (colored), Church of the Saviour, St. Mark's, St. Paul's, St. Andrew's, and St. Peter's Churches, Pittsburg; Church of the Redeemer, Lower Merion. Nine other churches have contributed from $100 to $200, making out of the one hundred and seventy parishes in Pennsylvania nineteen which have contributed from $100 to $700 apiece. Thirteen have given from $3 to $100, and seven other churches have sent supplies of clothing. The $6000 collected by the Pennsylvania branch during the year has been given by forty-four parishes.

Supplies of clothing and books amounting to $2500 have been received from twenty individuals, twenty churches, and six societies. The Freedmen's Bureau has furnished to the Pennsylvania branch transportation to teachers to the amount of about $500, and transportation of supplies to about $260. At the close of the summer term the Pennsylvania Branch had 13 teachers in the South and 816 pupils. At the commencement of the present year they had 24 teachers just entering upon their duties. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Harris, Rev. Phillips Brooks, and others.

DEPARTMENTS TO BE CONSOLIDATED.—The Committee on Law of Councils met yesterday, for the purpose of considering the propriety of consolidating the Departments of Markets, Wharves and Landings, and City Property. After some discussion the Chairman was directed to report the following ordinance for the approval of Councils:—

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, that from and after the 13th day of February, 1868, the Department of Markets, Wharves and Landings be consolidated.

Section 2. That from and after the 13th day of February, 1868, all the duties directed by law or ordinance to be done and performed by the Commissioner of Markets, Wharves and Landings, and the Superintendent of City Railroads, shall devolve upon and be performed by the Commissioner of City Property.

Section 3. That after the 13th of February, 1868, all the Police Station Houses shall be placed under the charge of the Mayor of the city, who shall have the exclusive care and custody of the same.

Section 4. That after the 13th of February, all matters relating to the city property, and all matters relating to market houses, shall be referred to the Committee on City Property, and all matters relating to the wharves and landings shall be referred to the Committee on Port Wardens, and the Committee on Markets shall be abolished.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRING GARDEN SOUP SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the above society was held last evening at the house, Buttonwood street, below Broad. The Managers report that during the past year they have distributed 5895 pints of soup and 5775 loaves of bread. During the same time they sold to families about 1600 quarts of soup, for which they received $61·43. The Treasurer received during the year $1500 towards the object which the society seeks to advance. The following persons were chosen Managers:—James Peters, J. M. Ogden, Thomas Mather, F. B. Atmore, C. P. Bower, James Chambers, J. H. Collins, John Edgar, John Q. Gimbodo, Jos. W. Gaskill, Eli Krupp, Thomas Marsh, A. F. Murphy, Hiram Miller, Israel Peterson, Gilbert S. Parker, F. Shoemaker, William Vandeveer, Amos Walker, Henry Warner, D. K. Erdman.

FINES AND PENALTIES.—The statement below shows the names of the committing magistrates who have paid to the City Treasurer the amount of fines and costs received during October:—J. R. Massey, $54; Thomas T. Holme, $14·75; J. C. Tittermary, $64; Andrew Morrow, $57; Charles E. Pancoast, $82; Lewis Godbou, $36; William R. Heins, $80; A. H. Shoemaker, $44; making a total of $431·75.

TAXES.—During the past two months there has been paid to the Receiver of Taxes the sum of $50,821 26, on account of delinquent taxes of 1866. The receipts from taxes of 1867 are quite small, amounting to less than $2000 per day. Property owners will have additional penalties imposed upon them if their bills are not paid by the close of the present month.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEXT MONDAY EVENING, November 11th, the Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel, England, will lecture at Horticultural Hall, on the subject of the "Relations of Great Britain and America in connection with the late War." No one should fail to hear the words of this eloquent divine, and lofty defender of our Union in Great Britain, during our late trying civil strife.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Norma* was delightfully rendered last evening by the Richings Opera Troupe. This evening *Linda di Chamounix*, the ever popular gem opera of Donizetti, will be given with a fine cast, embracing Miss Richings, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Pierre Bernard, Mr. Seguin, and Mr. Peaks. To-morrow night the *Bohemian Girl* for the last time.

"SURF" was very favorably received by a large audience at the Arch last night. Mrs. Drew acted with her usual grace and vivacity, and the new comedy was voted a complete success. It will have a long run. *Surf* will be presented every evening until further notice, with Mrs. John Drew and all of the company favorites in the cast. The scenery, which is all new, is unusually handsome, and the pictures are drawn from realities, as any Cape May visitor will acknowledge.

MR. FORREST played *Virginius* last night at the Walnut Street Theatre to a house packed with people from floor to dome. This eminent American actor seems to grow more popular at each succeeding engagement here. To-night *Richelieu* is to be presented with Mr. Forrest in his great creation of the "Cardinal Duke." Miss Lillie will enact "Julie de Mortimer," and Mr. Barton Hill will assume the part of "De Mauprat."

MRS. BOWERS had a very large audience at the Chesnut last evening, to witness her performance of *Lady Audley's Secret*, which play is repeated to-night by general demand.

AT THE AMERICAN the usual variety performance will be given.

MR. HABELMAN'S COSTUME CONCERTS.—There is quite an interest shown in these concerts, and already there is a large demand for tickets. The arrangements for subscribing are very favorable, and many avail themselves of them. The selection of operas is very inviting, and the artists engaged possess great merit. M'lle Ackerman, a new German prima donna, will make her first appearance in America. M'me Johannsen, Wilhelm Formes, Jean Louis, S. Behrens, Carl Sentz, Theo. Habelman and pupil, form a fine company, and there is every reason to expect a fine performance. Mr. Habelman will introduce several new songs, composed expressly for him by his friend, Franz Abt, and just brought over by Mr. Wolfsohn.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S return home was noticed by his friends last evening in a most becoming manner, and the compliment paid to his worth must have been highly gratifying to him. Carl Sentz, accompanied by Theo. Habelman, Jean Louis, and other gentlemen, proceeded to Mr. Wolfsohn's house and gave him a serenade by the whole of the Sentz orchestra, which discovered some beautiful music. The company did not separate till a late hour; speeches were made and toasts were drunk to the eminent Professor, who responded in the happiest manner. The Sons of Apollo on this occasion permitted no disturbance of their harmony.

CARL SENTZ has wisely yielded to the importuning requests for a repetition of the great Jupiter Symphony, and will give it with increased effect on Thursday afternoon. Also, for the first time, will be performed grand selections from Verdi's new opera, *Don Carlos*. Something very fine is expected in them.

MR. HERMAN ALLEN, a worthy and accomplished musician of our city, is about to settle in Chicago, and will carry with him the best wishes of a large circle of admiring friends, who sincerely regret his departure from among them. We commend him to the favorable consideration of the press and the public of that lively Western emporium.

MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI will make her farewell appearance here at the Chesnut Street Theatre, while *en route* for New York, on Friday afternoon next, in Giacometti's great tragedy of *Elizabeth*, supported by Signor Bozzo and the entire Ristori dramatic troupe.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....6·35 MOON RISES....morn.
SUN SETS....4·52 HIGH WATER....8·10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

GEORGE N. ALLEN, MATTHEW BAIRD, JOSEPH C. GRAUB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA

Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 15
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 22
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Oct. 22
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 23
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	Oct. 24
Baltic	Southampton	New York	Oct. 23
Belgian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 24
City of Cork	Antwerp	New York	Oct. 26
Europe	Havre	New York	Oct. 26
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 28
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
Arago	Havre	New York	Oct. 31

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Col'Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Nov. 7
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 9
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 9
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Nov. 14
Europe	New York	Havre	Nov. 16
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Arago	New York	Havre	Nov. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov. 7
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Nov. 9
Star and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Nov. 12
S. America	New York	Brazil	Nov. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Surprise, Beers, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Ida May, Drisko, Boston.
Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, Captain.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Keystone, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque M. E. Corning, Paine, 49 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to J. R. Penrose.
Br. brig Nazarene, Atkins, 21 days from Black river, Ja., with logwood, etc., to D. N. Weaver & Co.
Brig J. W. Woodruff, Eaton, 5 days from Calais, with lumber to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Pearl, Gookin, from New York, with logwood, etc., to order.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Delaware City, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr J. Weeks, Vandersliee, 1 day from Port Penn, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Yeoman, Cannon, 3 days from Concord, with railroad ties to Moore & Wheatley.
Schr Sewell, Bennett, 1 day from Indian river, with corn to Moore & Wheatley.
Schr J. T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian river, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Showard, Evans, 2 days from Indian river, with grain to J. Barrett.
Schr Chief, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr R. W. Dillons, Ludlam, from Leesburg.
Schr S. Price, Stevens, from Boston.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence, at Boston yesterday afternoon.
Barque Megrimac, Blair, hence for Marseilles, was spoken 26th ult., lat. 37 25, lon. 73 15.
Brig Charles Miller, Brewer, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Leeman, hence, at Marseilles 19th ultimo.
Schr Open Sea, Coombs, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Newport 1st inst.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, for Savannah, sailed from Richmond 2d inst.
Schr Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, hence, at Newport 2d inst.
Schr R. R. Townsend, for Mobile, cleared at Galveston 18th ult.
Schr Julia, Beal, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 2d inst.
Schr Orgo, Carey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown 2d inst.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Dougherty, hence, at Washington 2d inst.
Schrs R. Law, York; Westmoreland, Rice; and R. H. Wilson, Harris, hence, at Providence 1st inst.
Schr W. B. Mann, Stanford, for St. Marys, cleared at Savannah 1st inst.
Schrs Hattie Carter, and Maryland, Green, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Salem 1st inst.
Schr H. P. Russell sailed from SW. Pass 28th ult.
Schrs S. H. Gibson, Parker; E. F. Hart, Hart; W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett; N. E. Clark, Clark; Oneida, Davis; S. Wilson, Morton; C. Newkirk, Huntley; J. W. Fish, Wiley; C. W. Locke, Huntley; H. E. Dodge, Freeman; M. V. Cook, Falkenburg; I. Rich, Crowell; M. Milnes, Burdge; M. H. Stockham, Cordery; J. Stockham, Risley; and J. S. Rowell, hence, at Boston 3d inst.
Steamer America, Munday, for Norfolk, cleared at New Orleans 28th ult.

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NO. 922 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.

8 23tothsrp J. G. FULLER.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Requesting the passage of an Act of Assembly to enable the City to make grants on Penn Squares for certain public uses.

Whereas, William Penn, the first Proprietary of Pennsylvania, dedicated a square in the centre of the city of Philadelphia, now intersected by Market and Broad streets, to public uses, declaring that "at each angle are to be houses for public affairs, as a meeting-house, assembly or State-house, market-house, school-house, and several other buildings for public concerns;"

And whereas, Said square, now called by the name of Penn, is an open space unoccupied by any building for any public use, whilst the greatest good of the greatest number requires that it should be occupied for purposes that will promote learning, knowledge, science, and virtue among the people, and elevate the character of the city and Commonwealth founded by Penn, and increase the happiness of mankind; therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Mayor of said city be authorized and requested to make application to the next Legislature for the passage of the following Act of Assembly to enable the city of Philadelphia to devote Penn Squares, in said city, to objects of literature, science, and education, in such way and manner as to promote the increase of knowledge, and the welfare and happiness of the people, having regard to the views expressed by the founder of the city and Commonwealth, and the wants of the present and future inhabitants thereof.

An Act to authorize the City of Philadelphia to make grants on Penn Squares, in said City, for certain public uses.

Whereas, William Penn, the first Proprietary of Pennsylvania, dedicated a Square in the centre of the city of Philadelphia, now intersected by Market and Broad streets, to public uses, declaring that "at each angle are to be houses for public affairs, as a meeting-house, assembly or State-house, market-house, school-house, and several other buildings for public concerns."

And Whereas, Said Square, now called by the name of Penn, is an open space, unoccupied by any building for any public use; whilst the greatest good of the greatest number requires that it should be occupied for purposes that will promote learning, knowledge, science, and virtue among the people, and elevate the character of the City and Commonwealth founded by Penn, and increase the happiness of mankind.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Councils of the City of Philadelphia to grant, covenant, and agree to and with "The Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia," "The Library Company, of Philadelphia," "The American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge," "The Academy of Fine Arts, of Pennsylvania," "The Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia," or other kindred or like associations, incorporated for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and their successors, and for the said Institutions to accept grants from said city, and make all proper covenants for the regulation, occupation, and erection of permanent buildings on portions or the whole of Penn Square in said city, either at one or successive times, as said parties may agree, to be held, used, and enjoyed by the said corporate bodies only for the purposes for which they have been respectively incorporated, or may be incorporated by amendments to their charters, under the laws of this Commonwealth, having for their objects the promotion of learning, science, knowledge, and virtue among the people thereof, Provided, That such corporations shall never alien their said building or said granted premises, or devote them to other objects than as aforesaid, except as they may underlet or lease for a term of years portions of their buildings to others, subject to the provisions of this statute, for any purposes specified by the donor, as recited in the preamble to this act, and for objects consistent with the purposes of said institutions, and having in view the diffusion of useful knowledge; and all rents which shall be received by said institutions shall be devoted and used only to and for the purposes for which they have been or may be incorporated as aforesaid: And provided further, That the benefits to be derived from these Institutions in pursuance of the purposes herein expressed, and for which this grant is made, shall be enjoyed free and unrestricted by the people of Philadelphia.

Section 2. If any of said Institutions should fail to carry into effect the purposes of the grants to or covenants made by them respectively with the said City, or desire at any time to surrender the possession of the premises granted and allotted to them, it shall be lawful for said city to accept a surrender of such premises, and to grant and regrant such premises and every part of said Square to other Institutions for the same or like purpose or purposes hereinbefore expressed, and to and for any object specified as aforesaid by the donor, and not otherwise.

Section 3. And should any institution or corporation to whom grants of the use of said square, or any part thereof, shall have been made for the purpose of promoting purposes of public usefulness, as aforesaid, make default and fail to fulfil the intention of the grant, or abuse their rights and privileges, it shall be the duty of the City of Philadelphia to proceed by Bill in Equity in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to obtain such decree as may effect a correction of any abuse or diversion of the hereby authorized use, and also, if the circumstances in the opinion of said Court shall require it, to decree a forfeiture of the grant, and a restoration of the premises to the possession of said city upon such terms as may be just and equitable between the parties; and thereupon the said city may hold, or regrant such premises for any purpose or purposes authorized by this act.

Section 4. All grants of uses aforesaid, under this act, shall be regulated —— under and by authority of an ordinance or ordinances of the Councils of the City of Philadelphia, and be in all respects subject thereto, and shall be under the seal of the City, attested by the Mayor and the Presidents of the respective Councils, and without further attestation or acknowledgment, shall be recorded in the office for recording deeds in the county of Philadelphia, and exemplifications of such records shall be evidence as in other cases of deeds there recorded.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

GIRARD ROW.

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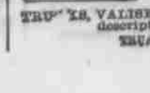

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On Thursday Morning,

Nov. 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [11 2 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
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On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, embracing about 1250 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. 11 1 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,

November 8, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 2 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,

November 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [11 5 5t

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STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
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November 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1435 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the stock of elegant cabinet furniture manufactured by Messrs. A. Lederman & Co., expressly for their warerooms sales; made of the very best material, and finished in oil and varnish.

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On Wednesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, an assortment of Furs, consisting of Sable, Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Royal Ermine, Fitch, and other Fur Muffs, Capes, Collars, Berthas, Boas, Skating Caps, etc.

Also, Sleigh and Carriage Robes. [11 4 2t

SALE OF SUPERIOR GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GUARD AND VEST CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY IN CORAL LAVA, ETC., FINGER RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

At 11 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold, a large assortment of fine Gold Jewelry, to be sold on account of the owner quitting the business.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—Also, an assortment of Silver Plated Castors, Butter Dishes, etc. [11 5 2t

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SECOND WEEK OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SEASON, BEAUTIES OF THE OPERA

In Donizetti's LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,

as sung by RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

TUES

Evening Telegraph

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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1867.

Popular Sovereignty in Virginia.

It is well for thinking men to fix their attention upon the *facts* in regard to the work of reconstruction as they are actually transpiring before our eyes. In the founding of States, it is of the highest importance that there should be such a general participation of the people in the work of primary organization as shall give to the constitution and government which may be framed a truly popular character. The day for oligarchies, in this country, has, we hope, forever passed. It is a wise feature of the Reconstruction law, that all the steps in the work contemplated by it require the sanction of a majority of all the registered voters of the State. Thus, a majority of all the voters in the State must first vote *for* a Constitutional Convention before one can be held; and, in the second place, when a Constitution has been framed, it must be adopted by a majority of all the voters in the State before it can have any validity.

Much has been said in regard to the recent election in Virginia, and conservatism has poured out the vials of its wrath upon the result, as though there had been some great outrage committed upon popular rights; but we imagine that a careful examination of the vote cast will show the somewhat remarkable fact, that a larger proportion of the people of Virginia have participated in this movement than ever before united in any governmental act in that State; and that the holding of a Constitutional Convention has been sanctioned by a larger majority than any party in Virginia was enabled to command in ordinary elections before the war.

We find from the official statement of the recent vote, as given by General Schofield in his General Order for the assembling of the Convention, that the total vote was 169,229—107,342 being for a convention and 61,887 against it; so that the majority in favor of a convention was 45,455. This is by far the largest vote ever cast in Virginia. In the Presidential election of 1860 the total vote of the State was only 167,223, or 2006 *less* than on this occasion. But it must not be forgotten that in 1860 the State had not been divided, so that the figures just given include the votes of West Virginia also. Fortunately, we have before us a table of the votes cast in Virginia in 1860 by *counties*, so that we can get the exact figures for what constitutes the present State. The whole number in what is now Virginia was 115,167, or only 7825 more votes than were cast in the recent election for a convention. In other words, at the recent election the number of citizens voting in favor of a convention was nearly as great as the whole voting population of the same counties in 1860; while the total number voting upon the question, for and against, was 54,062 *greater* than the total vote in 1860.

A most wonderful contrast is also afforded between the popular indorsement given to the present movement for a State Government in Virginia, and that accorded to the so-called government which it is intended to supplant. The conservatives have been vociferous in their demands that Virginia should be admitted to the Union under that spurious Government; and when the Thirty-ninth Congress assembled, eight anxious Congressmen were waiting at Washington to take their seats as Representatives of "the Old Dominion." The refusal to admit these private gentlemen to the seats they so much desired to occupy, is one of the great "outrages" that passionate Democratic orators are so fond of laying to the charge of Congress. Let us look at the votes which these men represented as compared with those given in the late election. The *total* vote cast at the Congressional election in Virginia in 1865, under the Pierpont Provisional Government, was only 44,525! Compare this with the 107,342 votes cast *for* a Convention, and the total vote of 169,229, at the recent election. Which looks the more in accordance with the principles of republican government? Which is the more truly democratic? Which is the more consonant with the spirit of our institutions and the genius of the Constitution? Which would seem to afford the better guarantee of a stable and peaceful State Government?

These are very important facts. They show that the new government whose foundations are now being laid in Virginia, is a government of the *people*. The masses are taking part in it. It is not the work of a few individuals, the plot of a clique, the device of an oligarchy seeking supreme control in the State, but it is a movement of the great body of the people, and carries with it a power of popular sanction such as no other government in Virginia has ever had. *Fifty thousand more voting citizens have participated in this fundamental act of State organization than have ever before in that State joined in any governmental function.* If popular government *means* anything, if it is not a mere catchword in the mouths of demagogues, if the *vox populi* is ever the *vox Dei*, surely these facts in regard to the reconstruction movement in Virginia are most significant and important. They are in harmony with all that is most *distinctive* in our form of government, and are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Constitution. If the subsequent steps in the organization of the State government of Virginia shall have the same degree of popular sanction which has been given to the calling of the Convention, the new Commonwealth will be founded upon a rock against which the winds and waves of a spurious conservatism will beat in vain.

A Subject Worthy of Attention.

Hon. Wm. S. Peirce yesterday delivered a sensible and forcible charge to the Grand Jury for the November term, and, among other things, impressed on their attention the fact that few, if any, of the keepers of gambling houses are brought to justice. He reminded them of how glaring the offense was, and how easy it was to detect the guilty, and expressed a hope that the wrong-doers would be brought before them and true bills be found. We warmly endorse every word that the learned Judge uttered. The crime has grown to such magnitude as to be an offense in the eyes of the people. No attempt has been made to suppress it, and it is seldom, if ever, that we hear of a case being called in the Quarter Sessions. The people are tired of the indifference or collusion on the part of certain law officers whose duty it is to see that the criminal is punished. They begin to see the absurdity of hastening to convict a beggar who has taken a loaf to satisfy his hunger, and yet allow the robbers of hundreds of dollars to go free and flaunt at the corners of all leading streets. Unless during the year now before us some reform is made in the course of prosecution, the people will attempt a remedy at the ballot-box. The charge of the Judge should not fall as idle wind. It embodies a great duty, and one which the respectable people of Philadelphia are determined to see fulfilled. We hope to be able to chronicle a decided reform in the past manner of conducting such cases, or rather of suppressing them.

Important from Europe.

The European news by telegraph is of the highest importance. If it can be relied upon, it settles the movement against Rome. It seems that Garibaldi has been defeated, and either killed or taken prisoner. We fear there is too good cause for crediting the account. It is only what we had cause to expect from the action of the French. So often has the Papal throne trembled that it would seem that we must anticipate with Macauley "that she will be great and respected when some traveller from New Zealand shall in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul." With this fruit of the policy of Napoleon comes a brief despatch from London which states that there have been riots in several parts of Paris, but that they have been suppressed. The coincidence is worthy of note, for a Parisian riot generally precedes an overthrow of the established dynasty. It is the first affair of the kind which has afflicted Napoleon III, and may be but a forerunner of his own downfall. We would say to him, while he holds up the tottering thrones of his neighbort, "Physician, heal thyself."

Judicial Dignity.

To-day it is expected that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sitting in banc, will deliver an opinion on the subject of whether Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., shall be allowed to practice before the Court. We cannot doubt the decision. Should it be otherwise than adverse, the Court would so far demean itself as to be unworthy of its high office. It seems to us the height of impudence for Mr. Bradley to demand to be reinstated. There is not another court in the United States, unless it be in the wilds of unsettled Idaho, which would have tolerated one-half the insolence of that lawyer. We would like to see any practitioner in Philadelphia attempt such a tone before any of our courts. We do not think that his name would remain long on the list of attorneys. It is time that the insolence of a certain class be rebuked, and a wholesome lesson will be taught them by the action of the Court to-day.

Probable Result of To-day's Elections.

To-day the States of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, and Minnesota elect State officers. In Massachusetts, Maryland, Wisconsin, and Minnesota a Governor is to be chosen; in all the rest nothing but inferior officers, and members of the Legislature. Wisconsin and Minnesota choose a Legislature to elect United States Senators in place of J. R. Doolittle and A. W. Ramsey. It is probable that the Democracy will gain largely in many of these States; so largely as to reduce our majority in Massachusetts, because of the liquor question, and probably to carry New York and New Jersey. Judge Bond does not stand the ghost of a chance in Maryland. We would prepare our friends for a continuation of our late defeats. The Republican party are not yet aroused to a sense of the importance of carrying the minor officers, but with a great Presidential contest the whole vote will be polled, and we will more than regain all that our mistakes and apathy have lost us this fall.

Educational Movements.—On our third page to-day, we give the material portions of the interesting address delivered by Edward Shippen, Esq., the President of the Board of Control, on the occasion of dedicating the Hollingsworth School Building, a few evenings since. His sketch of the rise and progress of the public school system, which is one of our greatest glories, will be read with pleasure by all who are interested in its prosperity, a class which includes both the young and the old.

On our eighth page will also be found a detailed account of the Crozer Theological Seminary, which is soon to be established at Upland, Delaware county. It will be read with interest by all.

—Mr. H. F. Durant, of Boston, is preaching at Hartford. After his sermon he goes down into the audience and singles out individuals for his exhortations, praying for those who desire it.

—The Hartford Publishing Company have received from Senator Wilson the completed manuscript of a history of the reconstruction measures. It will appear at an early day.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand.
E. C. YOUNG, Cashier.
11 5 6t

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 5, 1867.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.
11 5 6t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1867.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
By order of the Board.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
11 1 6t

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1867.
The Directors have declared a dividend of NINE PER CENT. clear of taxes, payable on demand.
B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.
11 4 6t

SOUTH WARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA November 5, 1867.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
PETER LAMB, Cashier.
11 5 3t

UNION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, and payable on demand.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.
11 5 6t

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of National taxes, payable on demand. [1153t]
S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.
11 5 6t

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.
W. H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier.
11 5 2t

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTEEN PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. [1156t]
WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.
11 5 6t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.
11 5 6t

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5th, 1867.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT for the last six months, clear of TAX, payable on demand.
N. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREAT LECTURE BY REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D.
CORRESPONDENCE.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30, 1867.
Rev. Newman Hall, D. D.:—
Dear Sir:—Wishing to testify our appreciation of your valuable services to our country during the dark days of the Rebellion, and learning of the great enthusiasm in Boston and New York attending your lecture on "The Relations of Great Britain and America in connection with the Late War," we desire to know if it will be agreeable to you to deliver this lecture in Philadelphia. We hail your visit to the United States with great pleasure, believing it will do much towards promoting Christian unity between two great nations, and we hope your arrangements will permit you to name an early day for Philadelphia to give you a cordial welcome.
Very respectfully, yours, etc.,

William M. Meredith,	Richard Newton,
Morton McMichael,	W. P. Breed,
Jay Cooke,	M. H. Grier,
A. H. Franciscus,	J. Howard Suydam,
James H. Orne,	T. W. J. Wylie,
James Pollock,	W. W. Barr,
John W. Mears,	William T. Eva,
John Wiest,	William Getty,
S. Newkirk,	T. S. Jones,
Alexander Reed,	B. Kendall,
A. Holland,	Robert Cornelius,
Eli K. Price,	S. W. Hastings,
Phillips Brooks,	Daniel March.
George H. Stuart,	

NEW YORK, Nov. 4, 1867.
Messrs. William M. Meredith, Morton McMichael, M. Newkirk, Jay Cooke, James Pollock, and others.
Gentlemen:—I am grateful for the kind request conveyed in your letter, that I should address the citizens of Philadelphia on the relations of Great Britain and America in connection with the late war.
I shall be happy to comply with your request on Monday evening, November 11.
I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully,
NEWMAN HALL.

The above Lecture will be delivered in
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
BROAD STREET, NEAR SPRUCE,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.
Tickets will be ready at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1. 11 5 2t

NINTH WARD.

Citizens of the Ninth Ward, favorable to the nomination of GENERAL U. S. GRANT for the Presidency, are requested to meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at the N. W. corner of MARKET and MERRICK Streets, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Grant Campaign Club.

William Struthers,	Frederick Fraley,
Joseph W. Bullock,	Evans Randolph,
Edwin C. Markley,	Samuel H. Perkins,
Cyrus Horne,	Francis Blackburn,
William M. Bull,	Daniel B. Beitler,
Francis Newland,	John H. Davis,
Louis D. Baugh,	John E. Addicks. [11 5 2t

THE PRESBYTERIAN NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION will commence its sessions on WEDNESDAY MORNING next, at 11 o'clock, in the FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Wylie's), on BROAD Street, between Spruce and Pine. The indications are that the Convention will be large and influential.
A General Prayer Meeting, to invoke the blessing of God on its deliberations, will be held in the same Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and be continued on WEDNESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. To these prayer meetings and the day and evening sessions of the Convention all are cordially invited.
Delegates, on reaching the city, will please report to the Committee on Entertainment, whom they will find in the lecture-room of the Church after 2 o'clock, on TUESDAY.
GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman.
W. T. Eva, Secretary. 11 2 3t

HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, below Locust.
FESTIVAL AND WENDELL PHILLIPS.
The friends of Freedom will hold their Annual Festival and Social Gathering, to promote the interest of Equal Justice to the Freedmen, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 8, at HORTICULTURAL HALL. The Festival will open at 5 and close at 11 o'clock P. M. The leading caterers of the city have kindly volunteered their services, which insures satisfaction, so far as the tables are concerned. Also the Delmonico Band have volunteered to furnish music. At 8 o'clock precisely, WENDELL PHILLIPS will address the audience on the "Perils of the Hour." Tickets admitting to the Festival and Phillips' Lecture, 50 cents; for reserved seats to Lecture, 25 cents extra. Sale of tickets commences at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, and at the Office of the Hall, on Wednesday, November 6, at 10 o'clock. 11 2 6t

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Opening Lecture of the First Annual Course will be delivered at HORTICULTURAL HALL on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, by WILLIAM ROUSVILLE ALGER, of Boston.
Subject:—"The School of Life."
Choice reserved seats for the course—price, two dollars each, for sale at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. Single tickets, without reserved seats, for sale at the Hall on the evening of the lecture—price, 75 cents each. Doors open at 6:45 P. M. Lecture to commence at 7:45 P. M. 11 4 2t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.
11 4 3w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EPITAPHS ARE NOT ALWAYS veracious, but they are more truthful than the labels of the so-called foreign perfumes now sold in this market. Don't be duped by these printed fables. They are counterfeit presentments, covering counterfeit articles. Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is, on the other hand, precisely what it purports to be—a pure, unimpeachable staple of the toilet.—*Chicago Times.* 1t

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 29 tf

OFFICE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which place an election for nine Directors of said Company will be held, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
B. F. STORES, Secretary.
10 15 tuths10t*

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Dark Hollow Oil and Manufacturing Company, will be held at No. 219½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second story, on THURSDAY, November 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.
Philadelphia, October 31, 1867. 11 1 17t*

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIDENT of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment on and after the 30th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH St. set, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Professor William Paine. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. 10 24 1m4p*

THE CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will meet on WEDNESDAY next, No. 30 EXCHANGE, at 12 M. 11 4 2t*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—ERYSIPELAS.—These deservedly popular medicines have met with astonishing success in the cure of erysipelas, king's evil, ringworm, scurvy, scrofulous eruptions, and all inflammatory diseases of the skin. Other preparations may afford a temporary relief, but the combined action of these remedies will, by their detergent and purifying properties, effect a radical cure in the blood and system. Sold by all Druggists. 11 5 tuths3t

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	A
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	DYE.
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	A
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
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LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS	
NO MORE BALDNESS	
NO MORE BALDNESS	
NO MORE BALDNESS	
OR	
OR	
OR	
OR	
GREY HAIR.	
GREY HAIR.	
GREY HAIR.	
GREY HAIR.	

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 8 2 tuths1

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION.
PARIS, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS Triumphant, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Pianos in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthst NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

J. E. GOULD
HAS REMOVED
HIS STOCK OF
Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos,
AND
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tuths tf North Side, above Ninth.

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

PHILADELPHIA STEAM PASTE COMPANY'S Flour Paste Manufactory, back of No. 10 FETTER Lane. Bookbinders, Paper Box Makers, Trunk Makers, and all who want a superior article of Paste CHEAP, will find it to their interest to use it. Sold in large or small quantities. 11 4 6t*

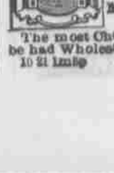
DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 7 30

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 439 COMMERCE Street. 9 9

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 42 PEAR Street,
11 7 3p Below Third and Walnut and Dock

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,
IRONING TABLES, SAFES,
STEP-LADDERS,
COAL HODS
And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths5p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.



BALTIMORE
IMPROVED BASE BURNING
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.
10 21 1m4p

WE HAVE FOR SALE
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company,
AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,
And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.
We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.
We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.
Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
11 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINE CHAMPAGNES.
Carte d'Or,
Moet & Chandon's Green Seal,
Jules Mumm's Private Stock
Imperial Rose,
Dry Verzenay,
Cabinet,
Bouche Fils,
Heidsieck & Co.,
At the Agents' Prices.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

FINE ARTS.

We beg to announce that we will open, during the next two weeks, over Fifty Cases of CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, RARE STATUARY, RICH BRONZES, and FANCY GOODS.

THESE GEMS OF ART
Have been selected with great care by Mr. Bailey from the studios of the most celebrated Artists, and the workshops of the best makers in Europe, and contain many works that have achieved distinction at the Paris Exhibition.

BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$108 03	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$103 86	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$101 53	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$100 86	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$103 08	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$104 23	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$80 58	do.	do.	5 3-10 cent. 10-40s.
$101 48	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$105 48	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
11 5 1m

STEVENS HOUSE,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
NOS. 21, 23, 25, AND 27 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
GEORGE K. CHASE & CO.,
11 5 6t PROPRIETORS.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Monmouth, in the State of New Jersey, will be sold at Public Sale, on the 28th inst., a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 16 acres, late the estate of Benjamin A. Shoemaker, deceased, situate at Long Branch, about a quarter of a mile from the beach, being very desirable for building lots. For particulars, address
ROBERT ALLEN, Jr., Attorney,
Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.
WOOLMAN STOKES, Long Branch.
Or, EDMUND N. GRUNDY, No. 228 MARKET Street Philadelphia, WILLIAM P. ELLIS, No. 1304 N. SEVENTH St., Philadelphia, Administrators.
11 5 7 9 11 13 15 16 18 20 23 24 26 28 13t

PATENT BOOK CARRIERS
AND
LUNCH BOOKS.
CRIFFITH & PAGE,
NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY
NOVEMBER SIXTEENTH.
COLONEL FORNEY'S
LETTERS FROM EUROPE.
Letters from Europe,
BY
JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq.,
Secretary of the Senate of the United States, Proprietor and Editor of the "Philadelphia Press" and "Washington Chronicle."
With a Portrait of the Author on Steel, by Sartain, and a Complete Alphabetical and Analytical Index.
Colonel Forney's Letters from Europe.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers have now ready to pack and send off to agents and canvassers, and will publish on Saturday, November 16, the public letters written by Colonel John W. Forney during his late European tour. They form a large duodecimo volume of over four hundred pages, printed on the finest paper, and handsomely bound in cloth. These letters contain Colonel Forney's observations on European society, politics, amusements, manufactures, and educational and religious institutions. That the Colonel's field of observation was an extended one these missives attest by the many different countries and cities from which they were written. Colonel Forney visited and describes London, Liverpool, Oxford, Windsor, Halifax, the birth-place of Shakespeare, Paris, Berne, Lake Lemsn, Baden-Baden, Heidelberg, the Rhine, Brussels, Antwerp, the Hague, and many other places on the Continent of Europe. This collection of letters will prove a valuable and acceptable addition to our series of books of foreign travel. Colonel Forney disdained the use of guides and guide books, formed his own opinions as to what was worth seeing and admiring, and gives his experiences and conclusions in the bold and decided style for which he has become noted. His book will therefore be fresh and original in tone, and worthy the attention of all intelligent readers.
It contains an excellent and life-like portrait of Colonel Forney, engraved on steel, by Sartain, from photographs by Gutekunst, as well as a complete alphabetical and analytical index of all subjects spoken of in the volume. No letters written from Europe for years have been more full of interest and real instruction than those of Colonel Forney.
It is published in a large duodecimo volume of over four hundred pages, printed on the finest paper, and handsomely bound in cloth, gilt back and gilt side. Price, Two Dollars a copy.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED.
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THE FIRE-PROOF TEST BETWEEN LILLIE CHILLED IRON SAFE, AND EVANS & WATSON'S,
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Between Lillie's and all competitors is designed to far ECLIPSE any burglar test ever made in this or any other country. It will be strictly a scientific test, and every man (who can) that has valuables to preserve from fire or to protect from burglars, should not fail to be present, and see and judge for himself, and not put rely upon the representations of interested parties.
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JEFF. DAVIS.

Official Account of His Capture—Jeff. Arrested in Woman's Apparel—Report of Major-General J. H. Wilson.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Jan. 17, 1867.—Brevet Major General John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff United States Army, Washington, D. C.—General:—As a matter of historical interest, and in justice to my late command, the cavalry corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi, I have the honor to submit the following report of the pursuit and capture of Jefferson Davis, and to request that the same may be made a part of the official records of the War Department. The report is prepared from the original information in my possession, together with the official reports of the officers serving under me in the closing campaign through Alabama and Georgia.

* * * * *

The final disposition of my command may be described as follows:—Major-General Upton, with parts of two regiments, occupied Augusta, and kept a vigilant watch over the country in that vicinity, and informed me by telegraph of everything important which came under his observation. General Winslow, with the larger part of that division, occupied Atlanta and scouted the country in all directions from that place. General Alexander, with five hundred picked men, patroled the country north of the Chattahoochee, while detachments occupied Griffin and Jonesboro, observing the crossings of the Ocmulgee and scouting the country to the eastward. Colonel Eggleston, commanding the post of Atlanta, had also sent a detachment to West Point, to watch the Alabama line in that quarter.

General Croxton, with the main body of the 1st division in the vicinity of Macon, had sent a detachment under my direction to the mountain region of Alabama, marching by the way of Carrolton to Talladega, and another through Northeastern Georgia towards North Carolina, and was also engaged in watching the Ocmulgee from the right of the 4th division to Macon, and in scouting the country to his front and rear. General Minty, commanding the 2d division, was scouting the country to the southeast, watching the lower crossings of the Ocmulgee, and had small parties at all the important points on the Southwestern Railroad, and in Western and Southwestern Georgia. Detachments of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry occupied Cuthbert, Eufaula, Columbus, and Hamburg, and kept a vigilant watch over the lower Flint and Chattahoochee. While General McCook, with a detachment of his division at Albany and 700 men between there and Tallahassee, Florida, was scouring the country to the north and eastward, we also had rail and telegraphic communication from the headquarters at Macon with Atlanta, Augusta, West Point, Milledgeville, Albany, and Eufaula. By inspecting the map herewith it will be seen that my force of nearly 15,000 cavalry, well mounted and vigilant, were occupying a well-defined and almost continuous line from Kingston, Georgia, to Tallahassee, Florida, with detachments and scouts well out in all directions to the front and rear. From this it will be difficult to perceive how Davis and his party could possibly have hoped to escape.

From the time they were reported at Charlotte till their final capture I was kept informed of their general movements, and was enabled thereby to dispose of my command in such a manner as to render the capture morally certain. As reported by General Winslow, rumors came in from all directions, but by carefully weighing them the truth became sufficiently manifest to enable me to act with confidence. It is to be regretted now, however, that the hurry of events precluded the use of written orders. In nearly every instance my instructions were given verbally to the division commanders, and by them in turn verbally to their subordinates. Such written despatches and orders as were given are preserved in the records pertaining to the cavalry corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, now on file in the Adjutant-General's office.

In pursuance of my instructions to General Croxton, heretofore recited, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hamden, with the 4th Michigan cavalry and one hundred and fifty men of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, left Macon, Ga., on the evening of May 6, 1865, and marched rapidly via Jeffersonville towards Dublin, on the Oconee river. At Jeffersonville Colonel Hamden left one officer and thirty men, with orders to scout the country in all directions for reliable information in regard to the route of Davis' flight. With the balance of his command he continued the march all night, and the next day about 7 P. M. reached Dublin. During the night and day he had sent out scouts and small parties on all the side roads in the hope of finding the trail of the party for whom he was looking. Nothing of importance was learned until after he had bivouacked for the night. The white inhabitants of that place expressed entire ignorance and indifference in regard to the movement of important Rebels, but were unusually profuse in their offers of hospitality to Colonel Hamden. This, together with the conduct of the colored servants, excited his suspicions, though he gained no valuable information until about midnight, at which time he was informed by a negro man, who went to his camp for that purpose, that Davis, with his wife and family, had passed through Dublin that day, going south on the river road. The negro reported that the party in question had eight wagons with them, and that another party had gone southward on the other side of the Oconee river. His information seems to have been of the most explicit and circumstantial character. He had heard the lady called "Mrs. Davis" and a gentleman spoken of as "President Davis," and said that Mr. Davis had not crossed the river at the regular ferry with the rest of the party, but had gone about three miles lower down and crossed on a small flat boat, and rejoined the party with the wagons near the outskirts of the town, and that they had all gone towards the South together. The colored man so reported to Mr. Hamden mounted on a fine bay horse, and told his story so circumstantially that Colonel Hamden could not help believing it. The ferryman was called up and examined; but either through stupidity or design succeeded in withholding whatever he knew in regard to the case. But in view of the facts already stated, after detailing Lieutenant Lane and sixty men to remain at Dublin, and to scout the country in all directions, Colonel Hamden at an early hour in the morning began the pursuit of the party just mentioned. Five miles south of Dublin he obtained information from a woman which left him no room to doubt that he was on the track of Davis in person. He despatched a messenger to inform General Croxton of his good fortune, and pushed rapidly in pursuit. The trail led southward through a region of pine forests and cypress swamps, almost uninhabited, and therefore affording no food for either men or horses. The rain began to fall, and as there was no road the tracks of the wagon wheels upon the sandy soil were soon obliterated; a citizen was pressed and compelled to act as guide till the trail was again discovered. The pursuit was continued with renewed vigor, but as the wagon tracks were again lost in the waters of the swamp bordering on Alligator creek the pursuing parties were again delayed till a citizen could be found to guide them to the road upon which the trail was again visible. Colonel Hamden reports this day to have been one of great toil to both men and horses; they had marched forty miles through an almost trackless forest, much of the way under the rain, and in water up to their saddle-girths. They bivouacked after dark on the borders of Gum Swamp, and during the night were again drenched with rain. Before daylight of the 9th they renewed their march, their route leading almost southwest through swamp and wilderness to Brown's Ferry, where they crossed to the south side of the Ocmulgee river. In this vicinity he sent Lieutenant Purinton with a small detachment to ferry his command over, while Colonel Hamden allowed the boat to be overloaded. A plank near the bow was sprung loose, causing the boat to leak badly, and as no means were at hand with which to make repairs, lighter boatloads had to be carried. This prolonged the crossing nearly two hours. Colonel Hamden learned from the ferryman that the party he was pursuing had crossed about 9 o'clock that morning, and were only a few hours ahead of him on the road leading to Irwinsville. At Abbeville, a village of three families, he halted to feed, and just as he was renewing his march he met the advance party of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel B. D. Pritchard commanding, moving on the road from Hawkinsville. Ordering his detachment to continue its march, Colonel Hamden rode to meet Colonel Pritchard, and gave him such information in regard to Davis' movements as he had been able to gather. This was about three P. M. After a convention between these officers, the precise details of which are variously reported, they separated, Colonel Hamden taking his command, already an hour or more in advance, and Colonel Pritchard continuing his march along the south side of the Ocmulgee. It will be remembered that Colonel Pritchard had begun his march from the vicinity of Macon on the evening of May 7, under verbal orders given him by General Minty, in pursuance of my instructions. His attention was particularly directed to the crossings of the Ocmulgee river, between Hawkinsville and Jacksonville, near the mouth of the Ohoopee, with the object of intercepting Davis and such other Rebel chiefs as might be making their way out of the country by the roads in that region. He had not gone more than three miles before he obtained such additional information in regard to the party as convinced him that it was his duty to join in the pursuit. In this he was clearly right, and had he done otherwise would have been censurable for negligence and want of enterprise. Colonel Hamden having informed him that he had force enough to cope with Davis, Colonel Pritchard determined to march another road, leading to Irwinsville by a more circuitous route. Why he did not send a courier on the trail pursued by Colonel Hamden to notify the latter of his intentions, has not been explained. This would probably have prevented the collision which afterwards occurred between his regiment and that of Colonel Hamden, and would not have rescued the capture of Davis less certain. This is not intended to reflect upon the conduct of Colonel Pritchard, for it is believed that this omission was simply an oversight, which might have occurred to any confident and zealous officer. In carrying out the plan which he had adopted, Colonel Pritchard selected from his regiment seven officers and one hundred and twenty eight men, and at four o'clock began the pursuit, leaving the balance of his regiment under command of Captain Hathaway, with orders to picket the river and scour the country, in accordance with previous instructions. The route pursued by Colonel Pritchard led down the river nearly twelve miles, to a point opposite Wilcox's mill, and thence southwest for a distance of eighteen miles, through the pine forest to Irwinsville. He reached this place at 1 A. M. of the 10th, and by representing his command as the rear guard of Davis' party, he succeeded in learning from the citizens that the party he was searching for had encamped that night at dusk about a mile and a half out on the road towards Abbeville. Having secured a negro guide, he turned the head of his column towards that place, and after moving to within a half mile of the camp, halted and dismounted twenty-five men, under Lieutenant Purinton. This party were directed to move noiselessly through the woods to the north side of the camp, for the purpose of gaining a position in its rear and preventing the possibility of escape. In case of discovery by the enemy, they were directed to begin the attack from wherever they might be, while Colonel Pritchard would charge upon the camp along the main road. Lieutenant Purinton having reached the point assigned him without exciting an alarm, the attack was delayed till the first appearance of dawn, at which time Colonel Pritchard put his troops in motion, and continued his march to within a few rods of the camp undiscovered. Having assured himself of his position he dashed upon the camp without delay, and in a few moments had secured its occupants and effects, and placed a guard of mounted men around the camp, with dismounted sentries at the tents and wagons. No resistance was offered, because the enemy had posted no sentries, and were, therefore, taken completely by surprise.

Almost simultaneously with the dash of Colonel Pritchard and his detachment sharp firing began in the direction of Abbeville, and only a short distance from the camp. This turned out to be an engagement between the party under Lieutenant Purinton and the detachment of the First Wisconsin cavalry, which, it seems, had followed the Rebel trail night before till it was no longer distinguishable in the dark, had gone into camp only two or three miles behind the party they had been pursuing so long, and had renewed the pursuit as soon as they could see to march.

Both Colonel Pritchard and Colonel Hamden were informed that Davis had been reported as having with him a well armed bodyguard of picked men variously estimated at from ten to fifty. They therefore expected a desperate resistance, and hence in the collision which occurred the men of both detachments seemed inspired by the greatest courage and determination. It was several minutes before either party discovered they were fighting our own people instead of the enemy. In this unfortunate affair two men of the 4th Michigan were killed and one officer wounded, while three men of the 1st Wisconsin were severely and several slightly wounded. It is difficult, under the circumstances as detailed, to perceive how this accident could have been avoided. Colonel Hamden certainly had no means of knowing and no reason to suspect that the party whom he found in his front were any other than the rebels he had been pursuing, whilst Colonel Pritchard claims that he had cautioned Lieutenant Purinton particularly to keep a sharp look out for the First Wisconsin, which he knew would approach from that direction. The hurry with which my command was subsequently mustered out of service and the absence of the principal officers, prevented an investigation of the details of this affair, and the circumstances which led to it. At this late day nothing more can be said of them than what is contained in the official documents already submitted, except that not the slightest blame was ever intended to be cast by me upon Colonel Hamden, as seems to have been assumed by the commission convened by the Secretary of War for the purpose of awarding the prize offered for the capture of Davis.

During the firing of the skirmish referred to he Adjutant of the Fourth Michigan, Lieutenant J. G. Dickinson, after having looked to the security of the Rebel camp and sent forward a number of the men who had straggled, was about to go to the front himself, when his attention was called by one of the men "to three persons dressed in female attire," who had apparently just left one of the large tents near by and were moving towards the thick woods. He started at once towards them and called out "Halt," but, not hearing him, or not caring to obey, they continued to move off.

Just then they were confronted by three men under direction of Corporal Munger, coming from the opposite direction. The Corporal recognized one of the persons as Davis, advanced carbine, and demanded his surrender. The three persons halted, and by the actions of the two, who afterwards turned out to be women, all doubts as to the identity of the third person was removed. The individuals thus arrested were found to be Miss Howell, Mrs. Davis, and Jefferson Davis. As they walked back to the tent from which they had tried to escape, Lieutenant Dickinson observed that Davis' high top boots were not covered by his disguise, which fact, probably led to his recognition by Corporal Munger.

As the friends of Davis have strenuously denied that he was disguised as a woman, it may not be improper to specify the exact articles of woman's apparel which he had upon him when first seen by Lieutenant Dickinson and Corporal Munger. The former states that he was of the three persons "dressed in woman's attire," and had "a black mantle wrapped about his head, through the top of which could be seen locks of his hair." Captain G. W. Lawton, 4th Michigan Cavalry, who published an account of the capture in the *Atlantic Monthly* for September, 1865, states explicitly, upon the testimony of the officers present, that Davis, in addition to his full suit of Confederate grey, had on a "lady's water-proof cloak), gathered at the waist, with a shawl drawn over the head, and carrying a satchel."

Colonel Pritchard says in his official report that he received from Mrs. Davis, on board the steamer Clyde, off Fortress Monroe, "a water-proof cloak or robe," which was worn by Davis as a disguise, and which was identified by the men who saw it on him at the time of the capture. He secured the balance of the disguise next day. It consisted of a shawl, which was identified in a similar manner by both Mrs. Davis and the men. From these circumstances there seems to be no doubt whatever that Davis sought to avoid capture by assuming the dress of a woman, or that the ladies of the party endeavored to pass him off upon his captors as one of themselves.

In addition to Davis and his family, Colonel Pritchard's detachment captured at the same time John H. Reagan, Rebel Postmaster-General, Colonel B. R. Harrison, private Secretary, Colonels Lubbock and Johnson, aides-de-camp to Davis, four inferior officers, and thirteen private soldiers, besides Miss Howell, two waiting maids, and several colored servants.

As soon as breakfast could be prepared Colonel Pritchard, preceded by Colonel Hamden, began his march, with prisoners and wagons, for Macon about one hundred and twenty miles to the northwest of Irwinsville. The next day he met a messenger with copies of the President's proclamation offering a reward of $100,000 for the capture of Davis. This proclamation had been received and promulgated by me on the 9th, and hence the officers in pursuit of Davis were in no way inspired by the promise which it contained. They performed their part from a high sense of duty, and too much praise cannot be awarded to Colonels Pritchard and Hamden and the officers and men of their regiments who participated in the pursuit. Colonel Pritchard arrived at Macon on the afternoon of the 13th, and reported at once with his prisoners to corps headquarters.

Arrangements had been already made, under instructions from the Secretary of War, for forwarding Davis to the North, via Atlanta, Augusta, and Savannah. Colonel Pritchard, with a detachment from his regiment, was directed to deliver his prisoner safely into the custody of the Secretary of War. I also placed in his charge the person of Clement C. Clay, Jr., for whose arrest a reward had also been offered by the President. Mr. Clay surrendered himself to me at Macon, about the 11th of May, having informed me by telegraph from Western Georgia that before that he would start for my headquarters without delay. A. H. Stephens was arrested by General Upton at Crawfordville about the same time, and also placed in charge of Colonel Pritchard.

Brevet Major-General Upton was charged with making the necessary arrangements for forwarding the prisoners and escort safely to Savannah, in the department of General Gilmore. These arrangements were successfully carried out, and the prisoners delivered at Fortress Monroe for safe keeping on the 22d of May.

My command had also arrested Mr. Mallory, the Rebel Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Hill, Senator, and Joseph E. Brown, Governor of Georgia, while Breckinridge and Toombs managed to escape by travelling alone, and as rapidly as possible, the former having passed through Tallahassee, Fla., only a few hours before the arrival of General McCook at that place.

Immediately after the capture of Davis the small detachments and scouting parties on duty command were assembled by their respective Brigade and Division Commanders, and after paroling the bulk of the Rebel forces, amounting to about 30 000 men that had been serving in Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, the various regiments were ordered to be mustered out.

* * * * *

I transmit herewith a map showing the railroads, rivers, and important points mentioned in this report, and from which the movements and dispositions of the troops under my command may be fully understood. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel 35th Infantry, brevet Major-General U. S. A., late Major-General Volunteers, commanding Cavalry Corps M. D. M.

LOUISIANA.

General Mower's Order Removing Sheriff Hayes Rescinded.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—A general order from General Mower rescinds the order of Saturday removing Sheriff Hayes. Hayes is, consequently, still Sheriff.

I am positively assured that General Grant disapproved of Bullitt's appointment.

General Hancock is expected here on Wednesday.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 5

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$700	5-20s '67, July reg	107⅝	2 sh Phil. & Erie	24
$2000	do '65, July cp	107⅜	200 sh Read R	b30. 48¼
$1000	City 6s, New	101¾	62 sh Ches & Wal	45
$1000	Susq Bda	58	68 sh Lehigh N stk	35½
	11 sh Minehill R	57	10 do	35½

SECOND BOARD.

$3000	5-20s '65, July cp	107½	$1000 Read 6s '44	90¾
$12000	Pa 6s 1st series	103¾	$9000 C & Am 6s, '85	18. 86
$5000	City 6s, New	101¾	5 sh Acad of Music	73
$200	do	101¾	300 sh Read R	48 3-16
$300	do	101¾	100 do	b30. 48 3-16
$200	do	97	100 do	b30. 48¼

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THANKSGIVING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Proclamation.—Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—From the creation of the world, or, more properly speaking since Adam and Eve moved away from their country residence in the Garden of Eden, their children have needed clothes, and since, in our day, such convenient and desirable Ready-made Clothing Houses as Charles Stokes & Co's, under the Continental, exists, it becomes us to express our thanks for such blessings by immediate and large purchases of these needful things at this establishment.

By order of the Governor.

FORTUNES FOR MANY.—A number of the presents offered for distribution among those who purchase stock in the Riverside Institute are worth fortunes. The first on the list is worth $40 000, the next $20,000, one $18,000, several $15 000, $10,000, and so on. Shares only $1. Each guarantee some present.

A ROSE by any other name smells as sweet. So says Shakespeare, but he was no judge of Tobacco. If you want something fine, try Goodwin's Plantation. For sale everywhere.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS are emphatically the people's remedies. Economical, simple, convenient, and efficient, they form a system of prompt remedial means for families quite superior to anything ever offered to the public.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chestnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

AN APPEAL is now made to the public in behalf of our suffering wounded veterans, by the Managers of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers which should not be unheeded. In order to establish a great institution for the relief of our wounded braves, a large amount of money is required, and as an inducement the Managers propose to distribute among their patrons presents worth over half a million of dollars, comprising magnificent diamond jewelry, one hundred thousand dollars in United States bonds, a splendid farm, the famous yacht Henrietta, and other gifts. Some idea of these may be formed by glancing over the card of the Managers elsewhere in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

LET IT BE PERFECTLY UNDERSTOOD that Dr. Turner's Tic Doulourcux or Universal Neuralgia Pill is a specific for Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and all other painful nervous diseases—headache, hysteria affections, and for buoying up an enervated system. Apothecaries have it.

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MARRIED.

BRIDGES—HART.—On the 2d instant, by Rev. Samuel Durborow, Rector of the Church of the Evangelists, at the Commercial Hotel, Mr. CHARLES BRIDGES and Miss MARY A. HART.

JOHNSON—PETERS.—On the 2d instant, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 324 New street, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. CHARLES W. JOHNSON to Miss SARAH JANE PETERS, both of Woodbury, N. J.

DIED.

CAVEN.—On the evening of the 2d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH CAVEN, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 1924 Brandywine street.

CRAFT.—On Seventh-day, the 2d instant, GEORGE CRAFT, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Edwin Craft, Upper Greenwich, N. J., on Fourth day, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the 8 o'clock train from Philadelphia at Woodbury.

DOWNING.—Suddenly, on November 3, CHARLES H. DOWNING, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Washington Council, No. 5, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 949 N. Front street, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock.

FLUE.—On November 3, WILLIAM, husband of Wilmina Janet Flue, and son of Charles and Mary Ann Flue, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends, relatives and those of the family, also the members of Philomathean Lodge, No. 10, I. O. of O. F.; Mount Horeb Encampment, No. 18, I. O. of O. F.; Walker Lodge, No. 366, I. O. of O. F.; and Mount Airy Lodge, No. 245, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, November 6, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Jacob Unruh, Allen's lane, Mount Airy, Germantown. To proceed to Market Square Burying Ground.

JEWELL.—Fell asleep in Jesus, suddenly, on the 4th instant, WILSON JEWELL, M. D., in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as his medical friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 430 N. Sixth street, on Friday, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

KEMPTON.—On the morning of the 4th instant, JAMES H. KEMPTON, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, November 7, from his late residence, at Mount Holly, N. J.

PILFOLD.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 4th instant, MARIA ELIZABETH, wife of John G. Pilfold, aged 45 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2022 Locust street, on Thursday afternoon, the 7th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

PITCHER.—On the 3d instant, ELLA, daughter of Jacob and Mary Pitcher, aged 4 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1120 Marlborough street on Thursday afternoon, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

SNYDER.—On Sunday, November 3d, instant, in Pottsville, Pa., ADA, eldest daughter of George W. and Isabella C. Snyder.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Wednesday afternoon, the 6th instant.

SPEAR.—On the 4th instant, CAROLINE, wife of John Spear, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1328 Beach street, on Friday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock.

SCREW PLATES, WITH TAPER TAPS, varying from 6 to 30 sizes each, and small size Screw Stocks and Dies, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

SHEEP SHEARS, WITH SINGLE AND Double Springs, and straight, bent, or trowel handles of a variety of sizes. Also, Horse Clipping and Mane Shears, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

GUY FAWKES' DAY—"THE GUNPOWDER TREASON AND PLOT."—The attempt of Guy Fawkes and his confederates to reinstate the Catholic religion and supremacy in Great Britain, by a wholesale destruction of King James I and his Protestant Parliament, was such a nefarious scheme that, down to the present day, the people of England are accustomed to celebrate their deliverance with more or less earnestness. It was intended to cause the mine placed beneath the House of Parliament, to explode on the 3d of October, 1605, the day appointed for the assembling of the two Houses. All the preparations had been completed by the end of May, and during the summer preparations were made towards carrying the scheme into execution, and in arranging the course to be pursued by the conspirators in case of a successful issue. But the King unexpectedly prorogued Parliament until the 5th of November, and a few days before that date the whole scheme was revealed to the King and his Ministers, thus preventing the history of religious fanaticism from being stained by an event which would have been utterly without a parallel.

In the month of January following Parliament passed an act making the 5th of November a holiday; and subsequently a special church service for the day was arranged, and held its place as a part of the Ritual of the English Book of Common Prayer until it was recently abolished by an ordinance of the Queen in Council, at the same time the special services for the martyrdom of Charles I and the restoration of Charles II being done away with. The youth of England, however, still continue to celebrate the 5th of November with many curious and fantastic ceremonies, on that day an effigy of Guy Fawkes is prepared, placed in a chair, and then carried in formal procession through the streets. The figure of the arch-conspirator is set off very ridiculously. It is attired in an outlandish suit of cast-off clothes, the head being surmounted by a high paper cap, gorgeously painted and decorated with knots of colored paper strips in imitation of ribbons. A grotesque mask covers the face, a cheap pipe is inserted between the teeth, a dark-lantern placed in one hand, and a box of matches in the other. With much ado and a great noise, a crowd of masked urchins follow the effigy about, shouting out the words of the well-known song:—

"Remember, remember!
The Fifth of November,
The Gunpowder treason and plot;
There is no reason
Why the Gunpowder treason
Should ever be forgot!"

At some places these lines are varied to the following effect:—

"The Fifth of November,
Since I can remember,
Gunpowder treason and plot;
This is the day that God did prevent,
To blow up his king and Parliament,
A stick and a stake,
For Victoria's sake;
If you won't give me one
I'll take two,
The better for me,
And the worse for you."

As the motley throng parade the street, asking for firewood, they likewise solicit money from the passers-by, using the words—"Pray remember Guy!" "Please to remember Guy!" or "Please to remember the bonfire!" After proceeding through the streets, the throng halts at nightfall, and then burns the image of the conspirator in a huge bonfire with ceremonies much resembling the celebration of election day in this country.

Formerly the annual burning of Guy Fawkes in London was conducted on a very imposing scale. Two hundred cartloads of fuel were appropriated to keeping up a monstrous bonfire in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and upwards of thirty different "Guys" would be suspended on gibbets above it and committed to the flames. Clare Market was also the scene of a great conflagration, maintained by the butchers, who subsequently paraded the streets in great force, and regaled the people with "marrow-bone and cleaver" tunes, and for days bells would be kept ringing, and general uproar prevail throughout the city.

Of late years, the anniversary of the "Gunpowder treason and plot" has been embraced to cast ridicule on prominent public characters, or manifest the hatred of the public towards the enemies of the nation. In 1850, when the animosity of a certain portion of the public was excited by the so-called "Papal Aggression," instead of an effigy of Guy Fawkes, Cardinal Wiseman, then recently created Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, was honored by a sham martyrdom; while in 1857 a similar fate was awarded to Nena Sahib, in return for the atrocities of Cawnpore.

AID FOR THE FREEDMEN.—At half-past seven o'clock this evening there will be held at the Arch Street Meeting House an adjourned meeting of "The Friends' Association of Philadelphia and its vicinity for the Relief of Colored Freedmen." On Saturday last we published the object of the meeting, with a statement showing the scope of the present operations of the Association, and the great inconvenience under which the managers labored by reason of the lack of funds. It is to be hoped that at the meeting to be held this evening such measures will be taken as will afford them all the means required for prosecuting their good work.

The subject of the proper education of the freedmen is one which is now occupying the minds of the leading statesmen and philanthropists of the whole country. In this connection, the following petition, which has just been prepared by the Executive Board of the Association, becomes of general interest:—

"The Friends' Association of Philadelphia and its vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freedmen, earnestly petition, for the sake of the freed population, on whose behalf they, in common with many kindred associations, were organized, that such articles may be added to the Constitution of the reconstructed States, as will provide for a system of free schools for all classes of the people.

"Much experience has proved that systems of education which provide at the expense of the State for the elevation of the poorest, are promotive of that State's best good by its most perfect development, not only intellectually, but morally and materially. If there is a class of citizens left in ignorance, a living and intelligent member of the body politic. As masses are composed of atoms, so communities are composed of individuals, and their powers proceed from the people. To take care of each citizen is to take care of themselves. It is their strength to improve each one of the component particles, and thus increase the aggregate power. Let each individual be made intelligent and virtuous, and the community, which is the sum of individuals, cannot fail to be so.

"So far the Northern people, whose sympathies were with emancipation, have cheerfully borne the cost of such instruction as could be given; slender, it is true, in amount, and irregular and ephemeral in its character, but of inestimable value to the freed men when they were thrown upon their own resources for the first time. But it is felt that, with the return of strength and settlement, the Southern communities will not only be able and willing, but will also take a pride in caring for themselves, rather than rely upon Northern aid. Besides, the education now imparted is necessarily partial, temporary, and of mixed systems, whereas a common school law would be systematic in its operation, thorough and universal.

"Furthermore, we would respectfully represent that now, of all others, is the time to act; now, while a radical change is being made in the State Governments, is the time for making a fundamental provision for universal education; the object will be much less easy of attainment if once excluded from the new State Constitutions.

"We therefore earnestly entreat you to adopt such provisions as will secure free schools. We urge you, not as those would who have a private interest to serve, but we petition you as those profoundly interested, morally, in the class who most need the benefits of these schools; we petition you in the name of humanity, for the good of your States and our common country, as a measure of justice, and no less a measure of the truest policy, that speedily the resources of your States with tenfold rapidity, increase the activity of your agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, give fertility to ideas, multiply invention, and enhance your riches and your comforts in direct proportion to the number educated.

"With fervent wishes for the success of this our petition, we are your friends,

"On behalf of the Executive Board,
"ANTHONY M. KIMBER, President.
"JOEL CADBURY, Jr., Secretary.

AN OLD PROFESSIONAL OVERHAULED.—Last evening the police of the Sixteenth District caught a professional pick pocket, though a young man, as he fleeced a victim out of a lot of money, and a check for $10,500. A Mr. Zindell, residing at No. 69 Pearl street, New York, having completed his business in this city, entered the cars at the West Philadelphia depot, for his home. Being reminded that his baggage was unchecked, he stepped out, and was closely followed by this professional and his pals, who only waited for an opportunity to enact their favorite avocation of "going through him." As he was about to enter the cars a second time, these proficient pals coming through the cars, tried to push out, while their leader, with his hands about the pockets of Mr. Zindell, and crying out, "let me in, the cars are going," assisted the operation with a pressure behind. Soon after Mr. Zindell ascertained that his pocket-book containing seventy or eighty dollars, and a check for $10 500 in his favor, drawn by Mr. Peter Schemm, of this city, was gone. Officers Benson and Ingram arrested the alleged leader of the thieves, Edward Maddox, alias Barnes, who is a familiar haunt is at Fourth and Shippen streets. The articles lost were not recovered, nor were their possessors, the professional pals, captured. Meddox was committed in default of bail by Alderman Allen.

EVANGELICAL ANNIVERSARIES.—This afternoon the Evangelical Anniversaries will be inaugurated. At 4 o'clock P. M., a prayer meeting, with special reference to the religious press, will be held. At 5 o'clock, the Evangelical Knowledge Society will hold its business meeting; and at 7:30 this evening the anniversaries of this Society will be held, and will prove of great interest to all who attend.

The programme for to-morrow is:—9 30 A. M., prayer meeting, with special reference to missions and missionaries; 11 o'clock, common service, with addresses; 4 o'clock this afternoon, business meeting of the American Church Missionary Society; and 7:30 P. M., the anniversary exercises of the American Church Missionary Society, with address, will be held.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—About one month ago one Patrick Coyle entered the hotel at Twenty-fourth and Coates streets, kept by Messrs. Taylor & Robinson, and wished to have a $50 bill changed. The clerk hesitated about doing this, as the bill had a dishonest and spurious look about it. Coyle importuned, and was willing even to receive $12 to pay a due bill, upon it, and would return next morning and redeem the amount loaned and take his bill. This the clerk acceded to; the $12 was paid; Coyle left; the bill was ascertained to be counterfeit; and the passer was no more seen until last night, when he was arrested as Twenty-third and Callowhill streets. Alderman Pancoast held him in $1000 bail to answer.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

3 shares Mercantile Library	$3
200 shares Union Canal Company (preferred)	$2 90
1 share Point Breeze Park Association	90 per ct.
Season Ticket Arch Street Theatre	$13
100 shares Wyoming Canal	$10 25
Pew No. 84, middle aisle, Tenth and Arch Street Church	$197 50
ARCH STREET, No. 2735—Elegant Residence	$9,800
SEVENTH St., No. 1301 (North)—Modern Dwelling	$3,800
ELEVENTH, No. 1312 (North)—Modern Dwelling	$3,650
THIRTEENTH, No. 688 (North)—Modern Dwelling	$7,200
CHESNUT, No. 4006—Modern Residence	$11,750
CALLOWHILL, No. 2519—Tavern and Dwelling	$1,550
MADISON, No. 238—Genteel Dwelling	$2 925
CALLOWHILL, east of St. John—Genteel Dwelling	$1,850
FARM, 45¼ acres and Mill Property, Cobb's Creek	$12,366
GROUND RENT—$130 a year	$3,251
DAUPHIN, Nos. 185, 187, 189, and 191—

STATUARY.

A Morning with Powers.

A writer in *Hours at Home* describes a morning spent with Hiram Powers. We make a few extracts:—

We found ourselves standing in the immediate presence of his finished works, busts, models, and statues; and at once our conference took form from them. He conducted us with him through the several rooms, in which a large number of helpers were busily engaged in forwarding the processes through which the details of sculpture are carried on. The rude laboriousness by which in their earliest reductions the blocks from the quarry are shaped into forms for the galleries, all falls into the hands of artisans trained merely to stone-cutting. My impulse was amusingly mythologic to keep rehearsing particulars of Prometheus; for "the first man" seemed starting out from the clay in a score of uncouth forms.

The models were placed in the midst of the upright stones, in view of all the workmen. At first, it was a most energetic mallet which struck away huge chips of marble from the shapeless mass, with a rollicking sense of haste to deliver some beautiful being imagined to be imprisoned within it. But before long, the task was committed to more skilful care, and the fresh journeyman treated it with gentler measures of violence, and more temperate enthusiasm. Then came the third in the line; and he dealt with dainty compasses, and delicate files, making mysterious black spots at exact depths, and precise widths, and measured distances. These men, Mr. Powers assured us, were his life-long companions. He had chosen them, and trained them, and trusted them for many years, until he could not do without them. They were no ordinary hands, but belonged to his artistic and professionally related family.

With them, he remarked, rested his main difficulty in returning to America; which, indeed, he declared most plaintively, he very much desired to do. But he could not take them with him. They had families, they spoke no English, and they were peculiarly attached to their own land. And he could not leave them, for they were essential to his execution of orders for such pieces as his own hand, unaided, could never by any possibility meet; and moreover, he was really interested in them; he spoke feelingly, with an affectionate glance around upon the faithful company, as he added, he could not bear to have them scattered, they had followed his fortunes so long. Still, he believed most resolutely, that he should some time behold his own home again.

He is truly American, and it is well that some of his countrymen have generously remembered it.

The domestic character of this interesting man came out most attractively in one more incident of our visit. An unfinished image of his wife was standing among the other busts; he had been at work upon it lately. I remarked upon the attractiveness of her truly fine face, and he told me whe it was. And then he led me to a bust he had made of each of his two daughters, and called my attention to the different dispositions as expressed in his wonderful marbles. I could not withhold my admiration to find that even in busy years he had consecrated time, as well as the ministries of his great art, in order to contribute to his home pleasures. He had told me that it took about five months to complete one such figure as these.

He appeared pleased with my congratulations for having so exquisite a remembrance of those thus dear to him. "Yes, you know we have to stop these young people along here somewhere," he remarked with a kind of pensive affection in his tones; "they grow so, they get away from you!" Then he went to a private desk, and took out a small hand of an infant, cut in whitest marble, chubby, dimpled, lying among flowers on a leaf. I never saw anything more exquisitely done. "There," he said, "I stopped that one"—pointing over his shoulder at the bust of the youngest daughter—"when she had only that to take hold of!"

My heart went out for that affectionate father, as he softly handled this memento of his child, now a woman grown, then only an uneasy babe of two months' existence. What a study in after years! what a reminiscence of infantile beauty! Take any man or woman—this rough, veined, wrinkled, busy hand of yours and mine; how much of good and ill it has done since it was innocent as that little one in white!

What more can I now say of this morning with Hiram Powers, to convince my readers that it was one of the most delightful and most instructive of all my life? He, who is now recognized in Florence as the chief among living sculptors, is just this unaffected, unspoiled man I have sketched. The pure sentiment, the genial converse, the thoughtful intelligence, and the sincere heartiness of that interview cannot be forgotten. If this honored sculptor ever does return to his old home on this side of the ocean, he will assuredly find friends he dreams not of, among all those who prize true worth and admire real genius.

M. Fould's Death Caused by a Cigar.

By way of a caution to smokers, a Paris paper, the *Salut Public*, tries to make out that the last cigar smoked by M. Fould was the cause of his death:—

Nicotine, the redoubtable poisonous principle of tobacco, acts as a heart poison. In experimenting on animals, our eminent physiologist, Claude Bernard, observed that it paralyzed the central organ of circulation—thence sudden death. A dose insufficient to kill nevertheless produces symptoms analogous to those of *angina pectoris*. One of the most distinguished physicians of our time, M. Beau, who died two years since, read a memoir at the Academy of Sciences in 1862, in which he showed, by a very considerable number of observations made during his practice, the influence of tobacco smoking, and especially in the form of cigars, in producing *angina pectoris*. He remarked that the cigar chiefly has this dreadful result upon impressionable persons, who led sedentary lives, and whose minds are constantly on the stretch.

Two years later another physician, Dr. E. Decaisne, adduced a series of upward of a hundred cases respecting the pernicious action on the functions of the heart caused by smoking tobacco. This is now an accepted point in medical science, and there is scarcely any practitioner who does not prohibit smoking, or, at least, who fails to recommend the greatest moderation in it to such of his patients as are liable to even the slightest perturbation of the functions of the heart. Now, M. Fould, who was a smoker and subject to palpitations of the heart, evidently had a slight attack of *angina pectoris* in the morning, to which he paid little attention, and then, in the evening, a violent and mortal attack. In the interval a cigar was smoked—who can say that this cigar was not the last straw which broke, etc.?

In this connection it may be stated that for the last few years the French Emperor has abstained from smoking, under the positive prohibition of his physician.

—The solicitor of Miss Burdett Coutts has made a public appeal to the Bishop of Capetown to relinquish the endowments of his see, on the ground that they were provided for a totally different purpose from that to which he is now applying them. To this the bishop replies that he "could not give up the endowment, over which he has no control."

NAPOLEON'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

Imperial Letters to Victor Emanuel.

From the Paris Presse, Oct. 19.

It is said that the Emperor, in sending to Marshal Niel orders to adopt the necessary measures for embarking an expeditionary corps, if required, forwarded at the same time to Victor Emanuel a letter written in the most pressing terms, to remind him that their two signatures were affixed to the Convention of September, and that honor required them each to observe, or have respected, the engagements made. It is, moreover, said that the Emperor, being informed of the language used by the Chevalier Nigra at Paris, after having sanctioned the sending of the despatch, which was communicated in a semi-official manner to that diplomatist, addressed direct to Victor Emanuel another, in very pressing language, calling on him to form no illusion as to the obligations imposed on France by her honor, and not to place her under the necessity of turning her arms against her former ally. That communication is said to have created a great embarrassment in the mind of Victor Emanuel, and to have determined him to refuse his assent to the invasion of the Pontifical territory, which his Ministers proposed.

The reply of King Victor Emanuel was such as might be expected. It may be summed up in these words:—"I have honestly executed the Convention of the 15th of September; all that was possible I have done; I shall continue to do all that I am able." An understanding appeared yesterday likely to be established between the Cabinets of Florence and Paris in consequence of the assurances given by M. Nigra, and which were expected to be ratified by M. Ratazzi. Not only were promises given of increased vigilance and energy in watching the Pontifical territory, but hopes were entertained that the Cabinet of Florence might be induced to adopt, as was demanded by France, measures for bringing back to their regiments the soldiers whose desertion was more or less real, closing the offices for the enrolment of volunteers, and prohibiting public subscriptions. Whether there has been at Florence, as rumored, a Ministerial modification in a radical sense, or whether M. Ratazzi, while preserving his portfolio, has made a purely evasive reply, declining to make any precise engagement and merely giving assurances of sincerity, the hopes which had been raised by the language of M. Negra were soon dissipated, and the French Government has thought necessary to prepare for all eventualities.

The Army Muster.

From the Salut Public of Lyons, Oct. 19.

The division of General Dumont, of the army of this city, yesterday received orders to leave this morning. The officers may, if they wish, receive at once the whole or a portion of the allowance to which they have a right on commencing a campaign. Light trains will pass through the city to-day to convey a brigade from the camp of Chalons to the south. All these troops are intended to embark for Civita Vecchia. The intervention, which yesterday evening appeared doubtful at Paris, is, therefore, now decided on.

From the Courrier de Lyon, Oct. 19.

The following is the composition of the French expeditionary corps now being organized on the Mediterranean coast in view of the eventualities.

First Division of Infantry, General Dumont, First, Twenty-ninth, Fifty-ninth, and Eightieth regiments, and Second battalion of Chasseurs.

Second Division, General de Failly, Third, Twenty-second, Thirty-eighth, and Sixty-sixth regiments and Tenth battalion of Chasseurs.

Third Division, being formed in Algeria; six batteries Artillery, with three companies of Sappers, one for each division.

The French Commander-in-Chief.

From the Paris Patrie, Oct. 19.

Three brigades of infantry, it is said, and several batteries of mounted artillery, under the command of General de Failly, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, were designated to receive orders to proceed to Marseilles and Toulon, there to embark. We only know as yet that General Dumont, commanding the 5th Division of the 4th Army Corps, and Brigade Generals Doens and Duplessis, commanding brigades of the active division, form part of the contingent.

General de Failly went to the Crimea as a colonel, and returned a general of division. At Magenta, and especially at Solferino, in 1859, where he commanded the 2d Division of Infantry of the 3d Corps, that of Niel, General Failly behaved admirably, and fought with rare vigor. Two colonels out of his four regiments and four chefs de battalion were killed under his eyes. Aide-de-camp of the Emperor, and on the reserve list for some months past, General Failly, who is in his sixty-seventh year, is still full of vigor, energy, and talent.

Liability of Express Companies.

A case was recently tried in Brooklyn in which an express company contested a claim of about two thousand dollars for the loss of a trunk and its contents. The defense set up was that on the back of the receipt given to the owner of the trunk it was stipulated that the company would not hold itself liable for any jewelry nor for any value above one hundred dollars. Such printed notice, it was contended, was a contract which, when accepted, bound the owner of property entrusted to their care. The Judge held that in the hurry of railroad travel it would be impossible for every person to read the printed matter on the back of such receipts before accepting them, and he therefore instructed the jury to bring in a verdict, which they did, for the full amount claimed. This will be looked upon by the travelling public as a very just decision. If it were otherwise it would be a profitable business for the employes of express companies to lose the trunks of travellers, very few of which contain as little as one hundred dollars' worth of wearing apparel and other necessaries. A lady's silk dress would almost reach that amount in value.—*N. Y. Herald.*

An Ancient Darkey.—The Yazoo (Miss.) *Banner*, of the 18th ult., announces the death of John Corbin (Old John), the negro fisherman in that city. Old John was born and reared in the Corbin family of Virginia. He was said to have been the servant of the grandfather of the present Dr. Corbin, who was Attorney-General of George III in the colony of Virginia. His age is supposed to have been one hundred and seven years. The late change in the condition of his race had no effect whatever on the manners of Old John. He retained to the last the politeness of the good "Old Virginny nigger."

New Telegraph Line.—The work on the telegraph line from St. Paul, Minn., to New Orleans is being pushed forward vigorously. Several gangs of hands are at work placing the poles in position; other material is being provided for, and it is expected that the entire line between Keokuk and Minneapolis will be completed and in working order before winter sets in. The whole line to New Orleans will perhaps be finished before the close of 1868.

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We offer this Soap to the ladies, confident that they will find, after the first trial, that they cannot do without it.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 10 24 thm12t

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 714 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [37 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos. 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. 10 11 3m

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
In Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
Y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, M'EKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $65.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 5 tuths2 No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,
Just received, of the finest European makers.
Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 11 4p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11amthstrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 15

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 24

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices.
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, November 11, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. BLUNT, A. Q. M.:—
50 HORSES and 50 MULES, more or less.
30 AMBULANCES, worn.
250 ARMY WAGONS, worn.
7 SPRING do. do.
Several of these Spring Wagons are of very superior finish.
The Mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.
After which the following Metals and Quartermaster Stores, entirely new, to wit:—

1,150,000 lbs. Iron,	100,000 lbs. Steel, assorted,
5,000 " Copper,	10,000 " Chains, do.
1,600 " Copper bottoms,	15,000 Bolts,
	1,000 Stove Feet,
1,000 lbs. Lead,	5,000 Broom Handles,
500,000 " Horse shoes,	500 Lamp Chimneys,
500,000 " Mule do.	600 pieces Lamp Wick.
600 Empty Bottles,	

Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, consisting in part of Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Scale Weights, Knives, Engines, Globe Valves, Fire Brick, etc etc.
Also, the following Wagonmakers' Lumber:—

5,000 feet 1½-inch Oak Plank,	5,000 feet 5-inch Oak Plank,
8,000 feet 2-inch do. do.	3,000 feet 4-inch Hickory
7,000 feet 2½-inch do. do.	Plank,
42,000 feet 3-inch do. do.	12,000 feet Plank, assorted
10,000 feet 4-inch do. do.	sizes.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and continue from day to day until all are sold.
Horses, Mules, and Wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.
The Metals will be delivered to purchasers at Sixth street wharf, or at railroad depot.
Catalogues of sale can be had on application.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 28 12t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—

OFFICE OF ASST. QUART'R-GENERAL,
No. 17 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 9th day of November, 1867, at 12 M., a lot of Machinery pertaining to Water Condensing Apparatus, stored on board of the barge F. S. Ayres, now lying at Middle Pier, Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The following articles are composed in the lot to be sold:—
6 Cylindrical Boilers, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter 10 ft. long.
1 Steam Drum, 30 in. diameter, 13 ft. long.
1 Lot of Fire Tools.
3 Lighthall's Condensers.
550 ft. Wrought and Malleable Iron Pipe, assorted sizes.
6 Woodward Steam Pumps, Nos. 2, 3, and 7.
10 Cast-Iron Globe Valves.
6 1¼ in. Brass Plug Cocks.
2 3-in. Cast-iron Safety Valves, with levers, weights, etc.
2 2-in. Cast-iron Check Valves.
The sale will take place on board of the barge, at the hour and place above-named, and purchasers will be required to remove their property within three days from the time of purchase. The barge will be towed at the expense of the United States to any point in New York Harbor, where the successful bidder may desire to receive his property, which must be unloaded at his expense.
Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury Notes.
RUFUS INGALLS,
11 1 7t Brt. Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewpole Plates Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., Wholesale and Retail, by the manufacturers.
8 27 stuthsm SHARPE & THOMSON,
No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,717·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,481·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $525,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
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George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 10 11 2 3m

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence, or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 23

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,	Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,	Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,
	Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstuem] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27] Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,367·80
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
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Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	E. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 610 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverseux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY,

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Patti is coming back at the close of her St. Petersburg engagement.

—The Train will run for President. The Kansas girls have nominated him.

—Mr. Thomas Sellars, a well-known Canada editor and politician, has recently died.

—There are 700,000 drunkards in the United States.

—The *Christian Worker* is the name of a new union religious paper to be started in Milwaukee.

—Mr. R. W. Emerson has affected more minds, and affected them more, than any other American.

—The Prince of Wales is said to make a point of entering ladies' drawing-rooms with a cigar in his mouth.

—Suicide for love, says a statistician, rarely occurs after thirty. Unhappily, love itself rarely occurs after that age, nowadays.

—A London paper says the "coming tenor" has come. His name is Nelson Varley. He has sung in Dundee, but not as yet in London.

—The Linonian Society of Yale has received a challenge from the Philologian Society of Amherst, to engage in a prize debate.

—Bishop A. C. Coxe has preached a sermon before a Boston congregation on the life and character of Bishop Burgess, the Pilgrim Fathers, modern New England Congregationalism, and William Ellery Channing.

—The house in which General Zachary Taylor was born is now used as a barn at Sylvan Lodge, the residence of Lieutenant William Deas, formerly of the Rebel army. The Lodge is not quite four miles from Orange Court House.—*Va. Expositor.*

—A despatch from Buffalo reports that District Attorney Dorsheimer, of that city, under instructions from the Treasury Department, has brought suit against William H. Crennell, of Rochester, late Collector of the port of Genesee, as a defaulter. The amount claimed to be due is over eight thousand dollars.

—Some time ago the residents at Beyrout asked the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem to send them a clergyman, offering to provide liberally for his support. The bishop replied that he could not do it. Syria, he said, was a part of the field given up to the American (Presbyterian) missionaries, and their work ought not to be interfered with.

—Frank Cowan, of Washington, son of ex-Senator Cowan, is preparing for the press "A Dictionary of the Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases of the English Language, including the Dialects, Scottish, Irish, Yorkshire, American," etc. The work is well spoken of by those who have had an opportunity to examine it. Popular report credits Mr. Cowan with being the author of the clever "Runic Hoax."

—The London *Queen* has the following gossip about the King of Sweden and Norway:—"The King has been on the throne about eight years, and is now in his forty-second year. He lives principally at the Palace of Ulrichshall, a little distance from Stockholm. It is fitted with articles of *vertu*, china, and ceramic ware, which the monarch takes great delight in collecting. When our Prince of Wales paid him a visit some years since, it was entirely redecorated, and many rooms fitted up expressly for the royal guest, and they now remain as they were then left. Very little state or etiquette is preserved by the Court, and the monarch travels daily down the Malar Lake to Ulrichshall in the public steamboat like the rest of the world, the only deference shown him being that the other passengers forbear to crowd the end occupied by him."

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVERplated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12 2w mwf 3m

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 23 mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 8 10 mwf

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City! TEMPLE OF FASHION 40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.
For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23 mwf 1m

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 9 24 3m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 12 *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 13 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GAY, CGRAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most approved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 45 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 1m rp PHILADELPHIA.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 28 North WATER Street, and No. 25 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 1 14

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, November 2
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, November 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, November 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, November 30
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, December 7
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$30
To London.....105 To London.....35
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....40
Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $6 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7§ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1078 tons, Capt. T. Nickerson.
The THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port November 2.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 11§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, November 9, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through bills of lading signed, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 11

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 312 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday October 31, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 11 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWE.
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES.
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holm, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, November 12, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAFSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY, N. Y. Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily,
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted),
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1§

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide, Fauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Depont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12 1

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. MONDAY, September 30, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 8:50 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawis a Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:05 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:00 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M.; Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:00 A. M. and 1:30 and 10:05 P. M. and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M., passing Reading at 9:40 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 5:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of the RAILROAD, in Philadelphia, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32 50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8§

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market street a thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Seventh street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 127 DOCK Street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:05 A. M.
Fast Line	9:05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11:15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8:45 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:40 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	6:45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:25 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11:40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8:55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4:25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3:40 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 8:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:20 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 2 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4:05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2:45 P.M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5:30 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem, and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11:50 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05, and 8:40 P. M.
2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:30 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1§ No. 105 S. Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867. Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3:20 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Sundays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 1:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M. Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:15 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:35 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 8:35 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
4 8§

1867.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, Viz.:— FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express. Mail.....3 00
At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express.....3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant.....(2d class, 1 50
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11

THE CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Magnificent Endowment by the Heirs of the Late John P. Crozer—The Origin, Scope, and Present Status of the Seminary.

The very favorable reception which was accorded by the public to the sketches of the leading institutions of learning in the United States which we published last summer, convinces us that in no one subject is there felt a deeper and more widespread interest than in that of liberal education. In furtherance of our purpose to aid this good cause to the utmost of our power, we publish to-day, on our third page, the address delivered by Edward Shippen, Esq., at the recent dedication of the new Hollingsworth School building, and below we give an interesting sketch of the origin and progress of the movement which is to establish near this city a new Theological Seminary, which will at once take rank with the first institutions in the country of similar character. The year 1866 was a remarkable one for the liberality which men of fortune exhibited towards our higher educational institutions, the donations and bequests received by thirty-one different colleges amounting in the aggregate to $3,041,000. Since then, Daniel Drew, Esq., the New York Railroad King, has established a new Methodist Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., which will be formally opened to-morrow morning, with an endowment, in property and invested funds, exceeding $600,000. Well deserving to rank with these magnificent contributions to the cause of education, is the endowment which has been secured for the Crozer Theological Seminary at Upland, Delaware county, through the liberality of Mr. Crozer's heirs.

LOCATION OF THE SEMINARY.

The Seminary building is a large, substantial structure, beautifully situated, fifteen miles south of Philadelphia, and within half a mile of the city of Chester, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad.

The site commands an extended view of the Delaware river on the one hand, and of a fertile farming district on the other. The Campus contains twenty-three acres, embracing a fine natural grove, stretching down to the Chester creek. The building was originally erected for a Normal school. It is now occupied by a military school, accommodating two families and about one hundred students. It is as well adapted for the purposes of a theological seminary as if it had been specially erected for that purpose.

ORIGIN OF THE SEMINARY.

The building and grounds belonged to Mr. John P. Crozer, who, at his death, left them to his sons, with the expressed desire that they would, as soon as possible, devote them to some benevolent use. "But what will be the best purpose to which the property can be applied? How can we make it tell most for the cause of Christ?" was the great problem they tried to solve. Many things were thought of, but for a time nothing seemed to meet the case.

Mr. Crozer died in March, 1866. About the 1st of the following June one of the family suggested the idea of converting the building into a Theological Seminary. The suggestion met with favor, and the project of liberally endowing a Seminary became the subject of frequent conversation in the family.

HESITANCY.

"Is a new seminary needed? Will the denomination receive and sustain it? Will its establishment interfere with the prosperity of the University at Lewisburg?" were questions that were often pondered with anxiety. Mr. Crozer had done very much to establish the University at Lewisburg, and his widow and children were unwilling to do anything, however good in itself, that could possibly affect it injuriously. As early as the middle of July, 1866, and before the family had reached any decision whatever, one of their number addressed a note to Dr. J. R. Loomis, President of the University at Lewisburg, inquiring whether, in his judgment, it would be wise to endow a theological seminary at Upland; to transfer to it the Theological Department at Lewisburg, but to leave with the University all its present endowment; and so secure to the State two strong institutions, one for the literary, the other for the theological training of the Baptist ministry. Dr. Loomis replied that during the coming vacation he would visit the city and confer upon the subject.

In the following September a member of the family visited the Philadelphia Conference of Baptist Ministers, then in session, to consult them with reference to the propriety of the proposed movement. There were present at the Conference about fifty ministers. After a full consideration of the matter, the following action was taken, with perfect unanimity and great enthusiasm.

ACTION OF THE CONFERENCE.

Whereas, We have learned that it is the desire of the Messrs. Crozer that the buildings erected by the late J. P. Crozer, Esq., at Upland, for a Normal School, should be employed in some way directly in the service of the Lord; and

Whereas, We believe that the establishment of a thoroughly furnished Theological Seminary at that place would meet the hearty approval of the brethren generally in this and in neighboring States; therefore

Resolved, That we approve, and heartily recommend, that the buildings be appropriated for this purpose.

Resolved, That we have a high appreciation of the University at Lewisburg, and desire that it may continue permanently in its present location, enlarging its means and its usefulness year by year. Yet in our judgment the time has come when its real prosperity will be promoted by transferring the work of theological instruction to a distinct and well-endowed institution near to this city; leaving it with all its present endowment and apparatus to prosecute its literary work.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to convey to the Messrs. Crozer, and the Boards and Faculty of the University at Lewisburg, our action on this subject, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the securing of the important object which we contemplate.

G. D. Boardman, J. W. Smith, J. H. Castle, K. Brooks, and L. W. Anderson were appointed as the committee.

Early in the next week, Dr. Loomis and Professor Bliss visited the city, when an informal meeting of brethren was convened to confer with them. Dr. Loomis acted as Chairman and Dr. Boardman as Secretary of the meeting. After an interchange of views, the following paper was unanimously ordered to be sent to the Crozer family:—

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1866.

To Messrs. Samuel A. Crozer, J. Lewis Crozer, George K. Crozer, and Robert H. Crozer.—Dear Brethren:—An informal gathering of a few persons interested in the welfare of Baptist churches was had at the rooms of the American Baptist Publication Society, yesterday afternoon. The persons present were—Revs. Messrs. J. R. Loomis, G. R. Bliss, W. Wilder, B. Griffith, P. S. Henson, J. H. Castle, J. Cooper, G. A. Peltz, K. Brooks, and G. D. Boardman, and Messrs. W. W. Keen, W. Bucknell, G. B. Keen, and E. G. Jones.

The question of a Theological institution at Upland, especially in its bearing on the prosperity of the University at Lewisburg, was freely discussed. The hope which has been awakened that such an institution may be established on a broad basis, with generous provisions for all its wants, animated every one of the company with joy and gratitude. The brethren from Lewisburg entered heartily and fully into the consultation, and the following vote was unanimously adopted:—

"Voted, that we express to the brethren Crozer our high gratification at learning of the purpose which they are contemplating, to establish a theological school at Upland on the most munificent basis, our hope that this plan may be carried out, and our gratitude to God that He has suggested to them so grand an enterprise, promising incalculable good to the Church of Christ."

Be assured, dear brethren, that this vote gives but feeble expression to our feelings in view of the splendid enterprise which God has inclined you to consider, or to our conviction of the magnitude and value of the results which must follow the endowment of such a seat of theological learning.

While we thus communicate to you officially the proceedings of the meeting, we wish also to express personally our appreciation of the broad Christian generosity and enterprise which contemplate a project so grand in its proportions and so full of promise. We are, in the service of Christ, yours truly,

J. R. LOOMIS, Chairman.

At the above-mentioned meeting arrangements were also made to confer, informally, with the Trustees of the University. Drs. Loomis and Bliss agreed to see the Trustees living at Lewisburg. Dr. Castle was appointed to consult with Dr. Shadrach, at Hollidaysburg, which he did, and others arranged to confer with those living in Philadelphia.

The way was now open. All doubts were removed. The family hesitated no longer. On the 2d of last November the members of the Crozer Family jointly agreed to endow a Theological Seminary, and to call it, in memory of their father, the "Crozer Theological Seminary."

The family then made the following

DONATIONS.

Building and grounds	$80,000
Cash for the erection of three houses for professors	30,000
Cash for endowment	140,000
For library, by William Bucknell, Esq.	25,000
Total	$275,000

THE CHARTER.

On the 4th of April last, Governor Geary affixed his signature to the charter granted by the last session of the Legislature. The following were named the corporators of the institution:—Samuel A. Crozer, John L. Crozer, George K. Crozer, Robert H. Crozer, William Bucknell, Rev. Benjamin Griffith, Horatio Gates Jones, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., William W. Keen, M. D., and Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D. They are empowered to keep up a perpetual succession; and to hold all property that they may acquire in any manner, including forty acres of land for the use of the Seminary, which, with the improvements thereon, shall be exempt from taxation. All trustees hereafter appointed are required to be members of some regular Baptist Church, the whole number not to exceed twenty nor under ten. It is also provided that none of the real estate or other property or investments shall ever be encumbered by mortgage or otherwise. The remaining sections of the charter provide for the proper management of the institution entrusted to the care of the corporators.

The houses for the Professors are being erected. All the money for the endowment has been paid in, and is now bearing interest, and the purchase of books for the library has commenced.

The Trustees met for organization on the 12th of June. On the 21st of the same month the Board resolved upon the establishment of four departments of instruction:—

1. Interpretation of the Bible.
2. Christian Theology.
3. Church History.
4. Preaching and Pastoral Duties.

Dr. Henry G. Weston has been elected as President of the Seminary and Professor of Preaching and Pastoral Duties, and Dr. G. D. B. Pepper as Professor of Christian Theology. These gentlemen have accepted the positions proffered them. The remaining chairs will be filled with able men at the earliest practical moment, and the Seminary will be opened in September, 1868.

In July last the Board of the University at Lewisburg appointed a committee to confer with the Board of the Seminary on the transfer of the Theological Department from Lewisburg to Upland. The Seminary Board, at its *first* meeting after hearing of the appointment, reciprocated the action by appointing a committee of conference. These committees will have a meeting at an early day.

Such, in brief, is a history of the steps in this great and good movement. Having had access to the minutes of the Board of Trustees, we have been particular to give the exact dates of the several steps, that the progress of the movement may be seen.

The Baptists of Pennsylvania will have at Lewisburg a first-class College, and at Upland a first-class Theological Seminary, both already measurably endowed. They will work together harmoniously and strengthen each other.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

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ARE NOW OPENING

VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,

PARIS JET JEWELRY.

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"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT
TO ERECT THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
UNDER A SPECIAL
Charter from the State of Pennsylvania,
PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness, who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.
(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING,
October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.
J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,
On which latter occasion
$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	23,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,000
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	2,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,000
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,000
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,000
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,000
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,000
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82.	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	300
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	120
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	250
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1105 to 2104.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000
	Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at	$641,950

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MARKET
AND
NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

Have now open, and are selling freely from one of the finest

CLOAK EXHIBITIONS

They ever have had. The stock comprises the latest novelties in SACQUES AND GORED SACQUES, made of

Brown Chinchillas,
Beavers, Velours,
Doeskins, Tricots,
Light Fancies, Plaids,
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Orders taken and made with our usual care.

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$4 50 Square Shawls, reduced,
$7 00 and $8 00 Long Shawls, reduced.
Misses' Square and Long Shawls, reduced.
Broche Long Shawls, good grades, low.
Paisley Square Shawls, Black and Red Centres.
Open Centre Long Broche Shawls.
SHAWLS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
1000 Shawls to select from.
Gay and grave tastes suited. [9 7 stuth

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CHOICE GOODS,

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PLUSHES,	SASH RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING-RIBBONS,
CORDED SILKS,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIES,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPLES,	MANTUA RIBBONS,
MARCELLINE,	CRAPE RIBBONS,

BEST MAKES OF ENGLISH CRAPES, BLACK AND COLORED.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, IN

POINT,	MALTESE,
BRUSSELS,	THREAD,
VALENCIENNES,	REAL BLOND,
GUIMPURE,	CLUNY,

INSERTINGS TO MATCH.

TARLETANS, ILLUSIONS, AND FINE NETS, 2 yards wide, for Evening Dresses.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS. BARGAINS.

THE FINEST AND NEWEST IMITATION LACE GOODS. [11 2 stuth

A large discount to the trade.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

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RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS

10 2 4tt] CLOAKS, ETC.,

To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE ARE OFFERing some very fine Blankets, slightly damaged at the mill, at about one-third deduction on regular prices, viz.:—$16 Blankets for $9 75 per pair; $18 Blankets for $10 75 per pair. Also, a large lot of perfect Blankets, direct from the mill, much lower than they have been sold, viz.:—Fine All wool for $3 per pair; larger, $4, $5, and $6. Very fine Blankets of every kind made. Brown Government Blankets of the largest size for only $2 each. Comfortables $2. Fine Comfortables made to order. Woollen Quilts and every kind of Furnishing Goods, Remnants, etc. Sheeting and Shirting Muslins very low.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL.
11 2 3t No. 1021 Market street.

MUSLINS—AT THE NEW REDUCED PRICES.—Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 15, 16 20, and 20c.; 5-4, 6-4 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Sheeting under price; Unbleached Muslins of every quality; good Canton Flannel, 12½c.; Tickling, every quality; fine yard-wide Flannel, 50c.; good White Flannel, 25c.; Table Linens, from 50c. to $3 per yard; Napkins, Towels, Sheetings, etc. Also, a large assortment of Window Shades, a great deal less than ordinary prices. PENNELL & CO., No. 1017 MARKET Street. [11 2 3t

ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains. PITKIN & CO.,
10 24 1mrp Nos. 327 and 329 N. FRONT St., Philada.

ARMY OVERCOATS.

4000 new and in prime order, just received.
PITKIN & CO.,
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GREAT BARGAINS

IN

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RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBB AND RETAILERS

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have made very extensive purchases during the late panic, and are now prepared to offer great inducements in

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Of reliable qualities, in the best Styles and Colorings.

ALSO,

BLANKETS

In great variety, at lower prices than current before the war. Their stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,

1 14 tJ1] Is the most varied and extensive in this market.

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Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
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To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

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IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,
COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

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MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

BONNETS,
HATS, and
MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

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MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now opening an elegant assortment of

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY,

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

For Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses, in the latest styles. [10 24 thstu12t4p

FURNITURE.

WILLIAM WITTFELD.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD
SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 13 3m

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

Total Defeat of the Garibaldini.

The General and Both His Sons Captured.

Serious Bread Riots in England.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—In the fight between the Garibaldians and the Papal troops near Terni, three thousand of the former were either killed, wounded, or captured. Garibaldi and his son Menotti were taken prisoners, and sent to Florence as prisoners of war. Four thousand Garibaldians, while on the march to reinforce the insurgents, were stopped, disarmed, and turned back by the Italians. The greatest agitation prevails in Italy. The ultimatum of the Emperor Napoleon is to be announced by or before Thursday next.

LONDON, Nov. 5—Noon.—Serious bread riots occurred in Exeter yesterday and to-day. Every meat and bread shop in the city has been sacked. At the time of the sending of this despatch, incendiary fires are breaking out in every part of the town. There is much excitement, and the local authorities have petitioned the Government for troops to quell the disorder.

LONDON, Nov. 5—2 P. M.—Consols, 94 3-16; Illinois, 81½; Erie, 46⅝; Five-twenties, 70 1-16.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—2 P. M.—Cotton irregular. The sales to-day will probably reach 8000 bales. Red Wheat, 13s. 9d. California Wheat declined 3d. Beef declined 2s. 6d. Other articles are unchanged.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW YORK.

Election Fracas and Murder.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—About 1 P. M. to-day, Daniel Friel, a printer, had an altercation at the corner of Pearl and Franklin streets with Jeremiah Hannigan and Patrick Hayes about some election matters. Pistol shots were exchanged, one of which took effect on the left temple of Friel, killing him instantly. Hannigan and Hayes have been arrested.

The New York Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—2·45 P. M.—The election is proceeding quietly. In a majority of the city wards, appearances indicate that the vote will be unprecedentedly heavy. The Democrats express themselves confident of having 60,000 majority in the city.

The police are vigilant in guarding against fraudulent voting, and several arrests have been made.

From Canada.

TORONTO, Nov. 5.—An Ottawa despatch to the *Leader* says the Hon. Mr. Galt retired from the Government for reasons of a private nature. No one has yet been mentioned as his successor. The case of the propeller Georgian, which has been the subject of much interest for some time, has been finally decided at Hamilton, a decree having been made in favor of the plaintiff's handing the vessel over to the United States. The bill against Jacob Thompson, defendant, was dismissed with costs.

FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE.—GOOD-WILL AND FIXTURES for sale, No. 1334 MARKET St. 11 5 4t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—MARKET STREET.—THE five story brick Store, No. 804 Market street (third house west of Eighth street, south side), 24 feet front by 130 feet deep, will be to rent on the 1st of November. Apply to GEORGE CUTHBERT, American Hotel, opposite Independence Hall, from 9 to 11 A. M. 10 24 tf

TO LET—DOUBLE OFFICES IN SEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. Apply to CHARLES RHOADS.
11 2 3t* No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Copartnership lately existing between J. WILLIAM JONES and WASH'N REECE BAKER, under the firm of J. WILLIAM JONES & CO., Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, etc., is dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said J. William Jones, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. J. WILLIAM JONES.
WASH. REECE BAKER.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 2 6t*

THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE WILL BE continued at the old stand, No. 37 N. FRONT Street, by J. William Jones, Louis I. Houard, and George F. Knorr, who have this day formed a Copartnership under the name of JONES, HOUARD & KNORR.
J. WILLIAM JONES,
LOUIS I. HOUARD,
GEORGE F. KNORR.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 2 6t*

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 16 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.